THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 98. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE CHAMPION PRESS

FOR PRESSING

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TOBACCO,
OIL FROM FISH,
BENDING OR CURVING IRON,
PRESSING WOOD FOR PAPER MANUFACTURES,

And for Pressing and Compressing Any and Every Material.

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Worked by Hand, Horse, Water, or Steam Power Pressure with three-horse power is TWENTY-FIVE TONS to the square inch.

The pressure required is easily regulated.

It acts promptly, is simple in its construction does not get out of order, and requires less power to accomplish the same results than any other Press. From these facts it is named and claimed

The Champion Press of the World!

For the Advantages it Possesses Over all other Presses,

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS

Which are from the Highest Authorities,

Given for the Value of the Invention, and for the Advancement of Science in Machinery.

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, NEW YORK, September 22, 1866.

A. BALDWIN, ESQ:

Dear Sir:—Having examined the model of your Cotton Press, I am favorably impressed with the design, as combining great power with the most simple combination of parts, so that there is the least chance for delay caused by breakdowns. Also the mode of applying the power to produce the graduated effect by means of the crown wheel and screw, is a combination of great simplicity and fine fine mechanical arrangement to produce the result with the least expenditure of power. Hoping you will have success with it, I remain, yours truly,

ISAAC V. HOLMES,
Constructing Engineer and Superintendent.

PROGRESS MACHINE WORKS, NEW YORK, September 22, 1866.

A. BALDWIN, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—We agree entirely with the opinion expressed by the gentlemen of the "Novelty Iron Works," as regards the simplicity, strength and power of your Cotton Press.

Respectfully yours,
A. & F. BROWN & CO., Proprietors.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY, COLD SPRING, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y., 19th September, 1866.

We have seen Mr Baldwin's New Patent Press. We consider it one of the best arranged machines for the purpose, and have little doubt that it will take a leading position in machinery for pressing Cotton and other materials.

Respectfully yours,
J. RUMPF, Constructing Engineer.
PETER B. LAWSON, Manager.

EAGLE STEAM ENGINE WORKS, NEW YORK, September 27, 1866

MR. BALDWIN:

I have examined your Press, and believe it to be the BEST I have ever seen, and that it will be generally used by the public, when it is seen. It is what has long been wanted—a simple, powerful, and durable Press.

WILLIAM McKENZIE, Proprietor.

DRY DOCK IRON WORKS, NEW YORK, September 25, 1866.

A. BALDWIN, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—I have examined your Champion Press, and have no hesitation in saying that it is of great power, combined with a simplicity of construction unequalled by any machine of its class The power is without limitation, being capable of exerting, by the arrangement of its parts, to any extent that may be required. Respectfully,

MIERS CORYELL, Proprietor.

GLOBE IRON WORKS, NEW YORK, September 27, 1866

A. BALDWIN, ESQ:

Dear Sir:—We have seen your Press in operation, and find it to be a machine of great strength and power, as well as simple in its combinations. We consider it a valuable machine, and will not fail to give satisfaction to all who may use it.

Very respectfully yours,
M. M. WHITE & CO., Proprietors.

PHŒNIX IRON WORKS, NEW YORK, September 28, 1866.

A. BALDWIN, ESQ:

Dear Sir:—We have examined your Press in operation, and we must say that we consider it the best of the kind that we have seen, and have no doubt that it will become a useful and profitable machine for any one requiring its use, and also to your benefit. Respectfully,

MURPHY, McCURDY & WARDEN,
Constructing Engineers and Manufacturers of Land and Marine Engines and Boilers.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK, October 10, 1866

CHAMPION PRESS COMPANY:—

Gentlemen:—I have, at your request, calculated the power of your Press and examined its mode of action. Enclosed please find drawing showing seven different positions of the press-follower, and also a table giving the force exerted by the machine at each of these portions of its stroke. I have considered the force of one-horse power applied at the crown wheel to be the motive power; and although the mechanical advantages obtained from the pinion and pulley in the machine I have examined will increase its power, I think that the machine proper begins at its crown wheel. In order to find the power of a Press when driven by a steam engine, you have only to multiply the figures in the table by the power of the engine. I cannot but add that your Press is an ingenious device, combining an astonishing power with beautiful simplicity—circumstances which do away with all liabilities of wear and repair. When the lower link approaches its lowest point, the mechanical advantage increases. At six inches from the end of the stroke the pressure from one horse power is 10½ tons, and finally, when both links come into the same place, it becomes infinite. There is no limit to the pressure exerted, except that fixed by the resistance of the machine.

Yours, etc,
E. A. FUERTER, C. E.,
Examining Engineer to Croton Aqueduct Department

Drawings on Exhibition at No. 594 Broadway.

THE PRICES OF PRESSES RANGE FROM $500 TO $5000

The Scientific and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

H. T. HELMBOLD,

President Champion Press Company,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LETTER FROM MR. BROWNING.

Examination of the Powers of the Several Branches of the Government—Representation in the South, Etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23.—The following important letter from Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, will appear in the *National Intelligencer* to-morrow. It was written to some of his former constituents, and on being submitted to the President, he fully approved it, and desired it to be made public, with the understanding that it fully represented his present position:—

SECRETARY BROWNING'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—To Colonel W. H. Benneson and Major H. V. Sullivan, Quincy, Ill. —Gentlemen:—It would give me great pleasure to comply with your request, and visit Illinois and meet my old friends and neighbors, and talk to them face to face upon the great questions now before the country. But it is not practicable for me to do so. My public duties forbid it. Our Government is worth preserving. No people were ever blessed with one better worth it. But it is not certain that we will save it. There are now two tendencies in public affairs, both of which are fraught with danger. One is to a centralized power in the General Government; the other an absorption by the Legislative Department of many of the powers and prerogatives of the Executive and the Judiciary.

The safety of a free Government is in keeping the power near the people. This was well understood by the statesmen who formed the original thirteen States, and united them and their people in one Federal Government. They gave to the Government only such powers as were necessary for the welfare of the whole people of the United States, reserving all other powers to the States respectively and to their people, and in framing State Constitutions and laws they placed as much power as was compatible with the general welfare of the State in the government of counties, townships, and lesser municipalities. To guard still further against abuse, or too great concentration of power they distributed the functions of Government, State and Federal, in separate bodies of magistracy.

The natural tendency of power is to strengthen its hands and enlarge its sphere of action, and if the Federal Government absorb great powers heretofore reserved to the States, or if one department usurps important functions of the others, the structure of our complex system will be radically changed, and our free Government will descend into despotism. The Legislative is much the strongest of the departments, and the most aggressive, because its members are responsible to no power but the will of the dominant party for acts of usurpation. It is the only department from the encroachments of which any serious danger to our institutions is to be apprehended. It has heretofore exercised more influence than is compatible with safety and entire freedom over both the Executive and the Judiciary.

It has sometimes impressed a pernicious influence upon judicial action, and where it has failed to accomplish that, in advance of judgments has subsequently overruled and annulled them. And without at all impugning the motives of legislators, I may venture to say that if the present Congress were not restrained by positive and emphatic provisions of the Constitution they would greatly abridge, if they did not altogether annihilate, the power of appointment to and removal from office now confided to the Executive, and the salutary restraint which he holds over legislation through the veto power. This is a danger always present when the Executive and the Legislative departments are in antagonism, and it is certain in times of high party excitement to manifest itself, no matter what party may be in power. Safety is to be found only in holding each department firmly and closely within its orbit.

If the proposed amendments of the Constitution be adopted, new and enormous power will be claimed and exercised by Congress, as warranted by such amendments, and the whole structure of our Government will perhaps gradually but yet surely be revolutionized. And so with the Judiciary. If the proposed amendments be adopted, they may and certainly will be used substantially to annihilate the State judiciaries. The first section of the proposed article contains, among others, the following provision:—Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." Why insert such a provision in the Federal Constitution? It already contains the following:—"No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

This is identically the same, except that it is a restraint upon the powers of the General Government alone, and has no reference or application to State Governments. And most of the State Constitutions, I believe all of them, contain a similar provision as a limitation upon the powers of the States respectively. Now, when in the Federal Constitution there is this guarantee against arbitrary and oppressive invasions of the rights of the citizen by Federal authority, and a similar guarantee in the State Constitutions against like oppressive action by the State Governments, why insert in the Federal Constitution a new provision, which has no reference to the powers of the General Government, and imposes no restraints upon it, but is simply a repetition of a limitation upon the powers of State Governments which is already present in the State Constitutions? The object and purpose are manifest. It is to subordinate the State judiciaries in all things to Federal supervision and control; to totally annihilate the independence and sovereignty of State judiciaries in the administration of State laws, and the authority and control of the States over matters of purely domestic and local concern. If the State judiciaries are subordinated, all the departments of the State Governments will be equally subordinated; for all the State laws, let them relate to what department of Government they may, or to what domestic or local interest, will be equally open to criticism, interpretation, and adjudication by the Federal tribunals, whose judgments and decrees will be supreme, and will override the decisions of the State Courts and leave them utterly powerless.

The Federal judiciary has jurisdiction of all questions arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and by virtue of this new provision, if adopted, every matter of judicial investigation, civil or criminal, however insignificant, may be drawn into the vortex of the Federal judiciary. In a controversy between two neighbors about the ownership of a pig, the unsuccessful party may allege that the State tribunals have deprived him of his property without due process of law, and take the case before the Federal tribunals for revision. So if a man be indicted for larceny or other crime, convicted and sentenced upon allegation to deprivation of liberty, with due process of law, we may bring the case before the Federal tribunals for revision and reversal. So, too, if a murderer be arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung, he may claim the protection of the new Constitutional provision, allege that a State is about to deprive him of life without due process of law, and arrest all further proceedings until the Federal Government shall have inquired whether a State has a right to punish its own citizens for an infraction of its own laws, and have granted permission to the State tribunals to proceed. Under such a system the liberties of the people could not long be maintained. As already remarked, free governments can be preserved only by keeping the power near the people, to be exercised through local agencies. Under this new system State and local authority would not at once disappear. For some time they would contest jurisdiction with the Federal Government; but the inevitable and constantly increasing tendency would be for the control of domestic affair, to steal away from the people, the States, and local municipal bodies, and centralize and concentrate in the hands of the Federal Government; and as party conflicts intensified and party victories alternated, the power would be more and more inexorably used by the dominant party to punish its enemies, reward its friends, and strengthen and perpetuate its hold upon the power and patronage of the Government. Be assured, if this new provision be engrafted in the Constitution, it will, in time, change the entire structure and texture of our Government, and sweep away all the guarantees of safety devised and provided by our patriotic sires of the Revolution.

It is impossible to maintain our wise and happy form of government without preserving the independence and sovereignty of the States within their appropriate and constitutional spheres. They are of primary and vital importance. The States may exist and perform all their functions without the Union or the Federal Government. The Union and the Federal Government cannot exist without the States, and they must be States of equality—equal in dignity, equal in rights, equal in power, equal in the control, absolute and unconditional, of all things pertaining to their internal and local policy and interests. Another blow which the proposed amendment aims at the Government which our fathers founded, is in the change of the basis of representation. This would be of very pernicious effect. Aggregate population is the true basis of representation.

No matter how the elective franchise be disposed of, whether exercised by a few or many, all classes of the community are represented. The interests of all classes of people in the same community are so interwoven and commingled that they cannot be separated, and whoever wields the representative power must do it for the good or ill of all, perhaps not precisely in the same degree, but he cannot use it so as largely to benefit one class without to some extent benefiting all, or to injure and oppress one class without to a greater or less extent injuring and oppressing all.

There are always, even in this country where the right of suffrage is most widely extended, large numbers who do not vote at all, whose interests, nevertheless, are cared for, and whose numbers, being computed in the apportionment of representation, widen the foundations of the representative assemblies. Such are all persons under twenty-one years of age, females of all ages, and unnaturalized foreigners. Why are they not permitted to vote? And, not being permitted, why are they counted in fixing the ratio of representation? They are not allowed to vote, because they are not supposed to be sufficiently instructed in political economy and governmental affairs to be entrusted with the elective franchise. They are computed in fixing the ratio because they are part of the same community with those who do vote, having interests in common with them, and their influence ought to be felt in shaping the laws by which their rights of life, liberty, and property are to be determined; and although they do not vote, their influence is felt and their interests are cared for, precisely because they are counted in fixing the relative weight of the communities to which they belong in the legislative assemblies, although their voices are not directly heard in determining who shall represent them. It is not true, as is constantly alleged, that the relative strength of the States which were in rebellion will be increased by the results of the war if they are now allowed representation in the national councils. The present ratio of representation is adjusted by the census of 1860, and cannot be changed until after the census of 1870. Till that time, therefore, the relative strength of the several States of our country must remain precisely as it was under the census of 1860.

After the census of 1870 the positive and relative strength of the Southern States in Congress and the Electoral College will both be diminished, even if the non-voting black population be included in the basis. In 1860 three-fifths of all the black population of the Southern States were counted. The census of 1870 will show the whole of the non-voting black population to be less than three-fifths of 1860. Nor is it true that a vote in the South will outweigh a vote in the North if the non-voting negro population be included in the basis of representation. If the proposed amendment be adopted, all the non-voting black population of the South will be excluded, while all the non-voting unnaturalized foreign population of the North will be counted. The great preponderance of unnaturalized and consequently non-voting foreigners, is in Northern and Northwestern States. They and their families number hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, and yet they are all counted in fixing the rate of representation. This is right. I do not object to it. They are a part of the community. They help to make up the strength and productive wealth of the State, and ought to be computed in fixing its political power. But if it is right to count a non-voting population in one State, it is equally right to count it in another; and if counting in one and not in the other, it gives the one an advantage over the other incompatible with the equality of the States, and of a dangerous and revolutionary tendency; while the unnaturalized, non-voting population of one section of the country will be constantly increasing, the non-voting black population of the other section, by obvious causes not now necessary to be mentioned, will be constantly decreasing. It would be better for all parties and interests, and far more hopeful for the perpetuity of our Government, if something like an equilibrium of strength between the different sections of the country could be maintained. The third section of the proposed amendments disfranchises the great majority of the educated men of the States which have been in rebellion, and excludes them from any participation in the affairs of the State and Federal Governments. The entire control of the Governments of those States will be placed in the hands of a meagre minority of the men at all qualified for such control, and they, as a general thing, not of the most intelligent and capable classes. No such sweeping and indiscriminate proscription is remembered since the days of Philip II of Spain. It is not to be expected that in this age and country, and with our race, a majority of the educated men of ten States will long submit to be excluded from all share in making and administering the laws by which their lives, liberties, and property are to be judged, without the constant presence and pressure of a force adequate to coerce obedience. The adoption of this amendment will involve the necessity of maintaining an army to enforce it, which of itself would be dangerous to liberty, and add greatly to burdens of taxation already grievous. I can see no good to result from the proposed amendments. I see much evil. We had better adhere to the form of government which our fathers gave us. It is in my judgment, the most perfect political production of human wisdom and patriotism. For three-quarters of a century it secured us unexampled prosperity, and at the end of that time enabled us to meet and overcome the most stupendous Rebellion in the history of nations. Why change it? For seventy-five years we have hardly known that we had a Government. When we did know it we knew it only by its beneficence, and it has shown itself as strong as beneficent, capable of successful resistance of the fiercest and most desperate assaults that it is possible to make upon a Government. Why change it just as it has vindicated its power, and lifted us to an eminence among the nations of the earth we never till now attained? We have tried the old Constitution and know its capabilities. We have not tried the new, as proposed, but can readily see the confusion and disaster which it would bring. We had better let well enough alone; but if we should change it at all, we should not change it now. The public temper was never less auspicious to calm, conscientious, wise consideration of great questions of state. Passion and prejudice should never lay rude hands upon fundamental and organic laws. In a day they may do mischief which years of repentant patriotic labor will not repair. In a day they may open a Pandora's box which the patriotism and statesmanship of a century may not be able to shut.

I do not regard the recent and pending elections as indicative of the judgment of the people of the Northern States upon the Constitutional amendments. They are really not the issues presented to and considered by the people. They have not been calmly and dispassionately discussed and reflected upon. The people have had their fears alarmed, and their passions and prejudices aroused, and perhaps never formed under more delusive ideas as to the character of the issues before the country. The people have been assured that President Johnson is a traitor and a usurper. He has usurped no power; when the insurrectionary Governments were overthrown and expelled the States were left with Constitutions, which, according to the most solemn sanctions of the Federal Constitution, had been declared republican in form, and under which those States had, for many years, maintained their place as constituent members of the Union, but they had no organizations under their Constitutions.

The President, therefore, deeming it what was his imperative duty, as Commander in-Chief, to do, and what he would have been most culpable for not doing, prevented anarchy by appointing temporary Provisional Governors, under whose advice the people brought their regular governments into operation under the Constitutions. This was a thing with which Congress had nothing to do. It was a matter purely of military cognizance. The public enemy had just been expelled by military force, and it was the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to see to it that anarchy and confusion did not ensue, and that the machinery of the legitimate Government was again put in operation for the preservation of order and the protection of life and liberty and property from lawless violence. It was the duty of the President, too, as the executive head of the nation, to see to it that the national laws were executed, and that the relations between the States and the Federal Government were restored.

Had the President consented to join Congress in forcing negro suffrage on the South, all would have been fair and smooth, and instead of being denounced as a fiend he would now be worshipped as an idol by those who so bitterly and unrelentingly assail him. Those who are sincerely desirous of seeing a pacification of the country, and a restoration of the integrity of the Union, ought to be assured of the purely patriotic and sincere intentions of the President when they remember that he is, in good faith, carrying forward the policy inaugurated by President Lincoln, and that the only two men who went into the Administration with Mr. Lincoln at the beginning of his first term, the Secretaries of State and of the Navy, and the only two who were trusted and confided in by him through his entire official career and to the end of his life, who stood by, encouraged and sustained him when the storm and tempest of rebellion were beating most fiercely upon him, and the ship of state was tossing upon the waves of a turbulent sea with broken masts and shattered sails, and who knew his most secret thoughts as to the best measures to be adopted to bring her into port, are standing by President Johnson with a courage and heroism equally sublime, and cheering him on in his heroic efforts to achieve the same ends. They were vilified and denounced then, and by the same men are vilified and denounced now. They did not quail before the storm that beat upon them then; they do not quail before the tempest that rages around them now. Mr. Lincoln was heroic then, and Mr. Johnson is heroic now.

I am sure no man can be sincerer in his purposes to preserve the Constitution and save the country than he is. No man can be actuated by a purer patriotism, or be more averse to usurpation of power. He has not violated the Constitution in the past. He intends no infraction of it in the future, but he does intend a firm and faithful performance of all the trusts which that sacred instrument has devolved upon him. With every disposition to be charitable towards those who differ with me in opinion, it is difficult to believe them sincere in charging the President with intention of violently forcing Rebels into Congress, and giving them the control of the Government. What act has he ever done that gives the slightest sanction to such a charge? Nor one can be specified. He has neither transcended his own powers, nor invaded those of the co-ordinate departments, and the only pretext for the charge is not what he has done, but what he has said, in declaring again and again his conviction that it was the duty of Congress to obey a plain constitutional provision, and each House for itself to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of each individual presenting himself as a member. Our country is in peril, in very great peril, not from a public enemy, but from the violence of our own passions. Safety is to be found only in a strict adherence to the Constitution and laws. As long as they are obeyed, no evil can come upon us. We are in danger only when we attempt something they do not sanction. I trust it will be the pride and glory of the friends of the Administration, in the threatening contest through which we are passing, to keep their passions in subjection to reason, and to do no act not fully warranted by the Constitution and laws. Ours is a republican Government, where the majority has a right to rule. Minorities cannot, without subverting the Government, and when, according to the forms prescribed, the will of the majority is expressed in the Constitution or the law, it is the duty of all to submit to it until it can be fairly and conscientiously changed. Such I know to be the President's intentions, and such I know he wishes to be the rule of conduct for his friends and supporters.

No man has a profounder reverence for the Constitution than he, and his purpose as the Executive head of the nation to maintain it as it is, until it be changed in the form prescribed by it, is firm and immutable. He is not brave enough wilfully to violate it; he is brave enough to uphold and defend it in all that his duty requires. In conclusion, let me beseech you, calmly and dispassionately, but earnestly and firmly, to do your duty to your country in this trying hour, and stand by our glorious Constitution as it is.

There is no safety for us but in this. Do your duty faithfully and trust to God for results, and reverently implore Him to save us from the madness and infatuation which threaten us with self-destruction, and with the loss of the last hope for the perpetuity of free governments.

Your friend and fellow citizen,
O. H. BROWNING.

Marine Disaster.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 24.—Arrived, brig *Mucovado*, 19 days from Demarara for Baltimore, with sugar. She reports having passed yesterday, fifteen miles no theast of False Cape, North Carolina, a hermaphrodite brig, sunk in fifteen fathoms of water, with her masts all gone.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 24.—Cotton dull at 39@42c. for middlings. Flour has advanced 15@25c. for State; sales of 16,500 bbls. at $8 90@12 75 for State; $11 90@14 25 for Ohio. $12 50@17 for southern. Wheat has advanced 2@3c; sales of 15,000 bushels at $2 85 for Chicago Spring and $3 10@3 12 for State. Corn advanced 1@2c. for white; sales of $90,000 bush. at $1 12@1 14. Pork heavy at $33 75 for mess. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, October 24.

Proposed Change in the Mode of Appointments.

It is understood that when Congress meets an effort will be made to check the President in the matter of appointments. The commencement will be made in the Treasury branch of the public service, the Internal Revenue Bureau, and the Customs Department of the Treasury. It will be done in a strictly constitutional manner. The second clause of the second section of the Constitution provides, that "the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, *in the Courts of law*, or in the heads of departments."

Under this authority Congress will enact a law designating the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Commissioner of Customs as heads of departments, and providing that they shall be appointed by Judge Chase, of the Supreme Court. The appointment of subordinate officers in these departments will be placed in the head appointed by Judge Chase. This will secure the offices to the Republicans, and will make the departments more efficient, as the chief will have the appointing and removing power, and be held responsible for the good or ill-management of his department. As it is now, the plainest rules of business are violated in the practice of the Treasury Department, whose appointees, though nominally responsible to the Secretary of the Treasury, are appointed by the President. The Secretary is expected to manage his department properly, but one of the first requisites to enable him to do so is out of his power, *i. e.*, to appoint and remove his own officers. It is probable that the new principle may be applied to the Post Office Department.

The Atlantic Coast Squadron.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., October 22.—The United States double-ender Tacony, Commander W. G. Temple, and the flagship of the Atlantic Coast Squadron (commanded by Commodore Joseph Lanman), arrived in the harbor yesterday morning from Charleston, S. C. The Tacony has been stationed at Charleston, and has just completed an inspection trip of all the vessels comprising the squadron of which she is the flagship.

Among the vessels visited were the following gunboats:—Chicopee, stationed at Charleston; Conemaugh, at Wilmington, N. C.; Agawam, at Beaufort, N. C.; and the Yantic, stationed in Hampton Roads.

Orders have recently been issued by the Secretary of the Navy, by which the heretofore distinct naval squadrons stationed on our coast, the Atlantic Coast Squadron and the North Atlantic Coast Squadron, will be consolidated and known as the North Atlantic Squadron, comprising a formidable fleet of twenty vessels.

Commodore Joseph Lanman arrived on the Tacony, and on the first of next month, the time designated for the consolidation to take place, he will transfer his squadron to Rear-Admiral Palmer. The stations of the vessels comprising the North Atlantic Squadron will be from Nova Scotia to Cape Florida, and will include the West Indies.

The following are the vessels comprising the Atlantic Coast Squadron:—Flagship Tacony, Chicopee, Agawam, Conemaugh, Lenapee, Yantic, and the steam-tug Daffodil.

The North Atlantic Squadron:—Rhode Island, Monongahela, Mackinaw, Bienville, De Soto, Florida, and Winooski.

The following is a list of the officers of the Tacony:—Commodore Joseph Lanman, commanding squadron; Commander, W. G. Temple; Lieutenant-Commander, Edwin M. Sheppard; Passed Assistant Paymaster, John H. Stevenson; Master, C. F. R. Wappenhause; Acting Ensigns, Norman McCloud, Hugh Jones; Mates, E. H. Richardson, W. H. Hoydle; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Edward Kershner; First Assistant Engineer, Edward Clark; Commodore's Clerk, W. D. A. Pierce; Paymaster's Clerk, N. H. Steary.

The Tacony spoke the United States double-ender Lenapee, Commodore Thomas W. Phelps, going to Charleston, and the schooner Sarah Ellen (before reported in distress), off Beaufort bar, N. C., and towed her into that harbor; and also saw yesterday morning a schooner dismasted, with a jury-mast rigged, making good way to Hampton Roads for a harbor. More than fifteen dismasted vessels had arrived at Charleston before she left, from the effects of the late storms.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 24.—Among the vessels which were detained in this harbor for weeks past, in consequence of the equinoctial gales, and have sailed, are the schooners J. Burley and Williams, from Philadelphia for Washington.

The steamer Hi Livingston, from New York, for Savannah, Ga., put into Norfolk to-day, short of coal.

The Trouble in Baltimore—Affairs in Louisiana—Our Mexican Relations.

BALTIMORE, October 24.—The special correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:—The proclamation of Governor Swann is fully approved by the President, and should it be necessary for him to call for aid in maintaining peace and order and enforcing his legal authority, it will be promptly furnished.

In the case of the threatened resistance in Louisiana by the "Boys in Grey" to the authority of the Governor of the State in the removal of the Sheriffs, the same course will be pursued, but it is hoped that in both cases the necessity may not arise.

The same correspondent also says, in regard to Mexican affairs, that our Government has refused to grant the extension of time to the French Government for the removal of troops, and insists that it shall commence at once, and proceed as rapidly as possible. In view of the anarchy prevalent in Mexico our Government will be prepared to protect the Juarez Government, and finally to establish it. In consideration of this, Lower California and the northern part of Sinaloa and Chihuahua are to be ceded to the United States. No agreement has been made by our Government to guarantee the French claims against Mexico, but should it appear expedient, it will not hesitate to do so.

The enforcement of the Monroe doctrine and the establishment of a stable republican government in Mexico are considered of paramount importance. The matter has been fully discussed in the Cabinet and unanimously agreed upon.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Pearce.—The case called up this morning was that of Thomas McVey, who is charged with killing Thomas Judge, on the 25th of August, 1866. An application was made by his counsel for a continuance, but the Court thought there was not sufficient ground therefor, and it was not granted.

The case was opened on behalf of the Commonwealth by Thomas B Dwight, Esq., who stated the facts he expected to prove to the jury.

Dr. Shapleigh, surgeon to the Coroner, sworn—I made a post-mortem examination on the body of Thomas Judge, on the afternoon of September 4, at No. 2035 Market street; there was a slight wound beneath the lower rib, two inches to the left of the spine; also another two inches below the left nipple; these two wounds were of but little consequence; on the left side, directly under the arm pit, and between the sixth and seventh ribs, there was another wound; the instrument had entered the cavity of the chest; the lung was wounded and had collapsed; the pleura, the membrane lining the cavity of the chest, the surface of the lung, the lung itself, and the sack which contains the heart, were in a state of inflammation; the cavity of the chest on the left side was filled with a bloody fluid. The deceased came to his death from a hæmorrhage and inflammation caused by the last wound; the lips of the wound were in a state of ulceration.

Cross-examined—The deceased was not suffering from any disease of the lungs, to the best of my knowledge; beyond any doubt he came to his death from the cause mentioned in the direct examination.

Mrs. Judge sworn.—The deceased was my husband; he died on the 4th of September last, in my father's house, at No. 2035 Market street; saw Dr. Shapleigh at my father's house, and in the room where my husband's body was; my husband was pretty stout, and of a middling size; he was brought to the house on the 27th of August, on a settee.

Henry Welch sworn—I reside at Thirty-third and Chesnut streets; know Thomas McVey by sight; knew Mr. Judge, also; I moved there on the 2d of September; before that time my place of business was No. 2222 Market street, where I kept a tavern; I don't know the date of the affair, but it was on Saturday, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the evening; it happened about ten days before I removed.

Thomas Judge and witness were standing in front of my place, when McVey came along and made use of some rough words. Judge said to me, "I thought you were in Joe McGuire's. He (McVey) then used some very indecent language. Then there were some words between them, and finally blows. I don't know who struck first. They got into a quarrel on the sidewalk, and both were down. When separated Judge went into my house; I went in with him; I did not see where McVey went; after a while McVey came around to the door and commenced to call for Thomas Judge; I did not hear what he said; I knew his voice; I tried to keep Judge from going out into the street, but could not keep him in; I went into the back room for my hat, and then went out on the pavement; both were down in the street; I tried to get them apart; succeeded, and carried Judge into the house; I could not say, for certain, who was on the top; but as near as I can recollect McVey was; when in the street I did not hear them say anything, as my hearing is very bad.

The District Attorney requested the witness to rub up his memory, which he did, with the following result:—

I think I heard Judge say McVey was biting him, but where I cannot say. When Judge was carried into the house he was laid on a settee. I examined him, and found a cut on his left breast. I saw blood on him, and went after the doctor as quick as possible. When McVey called Judge out of my house there was nothing the matter with him, as far as I could judge.

I did not see the cutting, and could not swear who did it; there was a crowd of men there at the time.

William Donnagy sworn—I saw both the fights, but didn't know either of the parties engaged; I saw a man who looked like McVey with one side of his face covered with blood.

Donnagy was the last of the Commonwealth's witnesses.

At this stage of the proceedings, counsel for the defense inquired if the Court thought there had been evidence sufficient submitted by the Commonwealth to go to the jury. There had been without a doubt a wound inflicted upon the deceased, but no one saw the defendant inflict it, or even have a weapon in his possession. The Court decided to have the case proceeded with.

The defense was opened by John J. Ridgway, who was associated with Mr. O'Byrne.

Joseph Maguire sworn—I saw the difficulty; there were a great many people in the street at the time, and about these part es while ther were quarelling; I did not see a knife in the possession of McVey; I saw him for some time after the quarrel; Judge was lying in the street, with McVey on top of him, the first I saw of them; I rushed through the crowd which was around them, and took hold of Judge, and took him away; he told me not to tear his shirt; I said I would not; I told him to go home; he said he would when he got his hat; I then went to my own house, a few doors above; when I got there I turned around to see if the parties had left; I saw a large crowd at the door of Welch's; I saw Judge coming out from the crowd on the pavement; there were a dozen or two there; I saw Welch there; McVey was standing in the middle of the pavement; they got hold of each other and they both went down, with Judge uppermost; their friends were all around them in a circle; I had McVey in view all the time of the second struggle; I didn't see him use a knife; he never drew one nor in any way used one, that I saw; I have known him personally for six years; I know others who know him; his character is excellent for peace and quietness.

Cross examined—When I returned to the house after parting them, McVey was looking for his hat; he stood before Welch's door, and said he would not go until he got it; in the second fight they were in the gutter when separated; they rolled into it; part of the time one was on top and part the other; I started to separate them as soon as I saw them; I pushed those around away to get at them.

Many witnesses as to character were called and examined; then the defense closed.

The Court then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—George W. Thompson vs. J. Atlee White. An action to recover the difference in price at which 400 shares of the Junction Oil Company was bought for defendant, and the price it brought when sold at defendant's risk. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—Dryfoss vs. Hammerschlag. An act on on a book account for goods sold and delivered. Jury out.

Leedom vs. Hyson. An action to recover for lumber sold by plaintiff to defendant. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, October 24, 1866.

The Stock Market continues inactive, but prices are without any material change. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 110½ was bid for new 5-20s; 114½ for old do.; 113 for 6s of 1881; 99½ for 10-40s; and 105½@106¼ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were in demand at an advance. The new issue sold at 101@101½, an advance of ½, and old do. at 97¼, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were dull. Camden and Amboy sold at 129½, no change; Reading at 58@58½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 67¼, an advance of ½; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½, no change; 36 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 60 for Norristown; 57½ for Minehill; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 28½ for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 30½ for Catawissa preferred; 32½ for Philadelphia and Erie; 57 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 47 for Northern Central.

City Passenger-Railroad shares were without change. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 21; and Germantown at 29; 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 72 for West Philadelphia; 16 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 11 for Lombard and South.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$7000 Elmira Railroad 7s..... 67

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 City 6s new 1 s101
$400 do.....c.101
$600 do....lots.c100⅜
$200 do 100⅜
$3000 do....mun.101
$1000 W J bonds.... 87½
$2000 Leh 6s, 84..... 92½
$7000 do ....lots. 92½
$1000 Susq Ca bds.. 65½
$4000 do..... 66
$10000 do....s60.. 66
25 sh Del Div..... 57½
200 sh Pa R R..d bill 57½
26 sh do.... c&p 57⅝
200 sh Susq Can..... 15½
10 sh Ca & A.....129½
34 sh do....scrip 46
500 sh Read..lots.s60 58
100 sh do.....c 58½
100 sh do.....b60 58½
100 sh do....s60. 58½
15 sh 13th & 15th. b5 21
100 sh Ger Pas R... 23

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Railway to the Pacific.

From the Tribune.

The opening of new railway routes means more farms to be worked, more tools to be made, more labor to be hired, more food to be bought. Every merchant, mechanic, farmer, and laborer has, therefore, a direct interest in the speedy completion of the great Pacific Railway, which is to bring into market the vast and fruitful tracts of the great Western plains, with all their luxuriant products, and is to afford speedy and safe transportation of persons and property to the hitherto almost inaccessible mountain territories. It is a matter of public interest that another link in this national chain has been put under contract for speedy completion. Already the Pacific Railroad of Missouri conveys the traveller 280 miles, from St. Louis to Kansas City, whence the Missouri River Railroad (leased by the Pacific Railroad Company for a term of years) will carry him to Fort Leavenworth. From Kansas City the Union Pacific Railway proper will further convey him 140 miles to Fort Riley and Junction City, a distance of 420 miles from the starting-point upon the Mississippi. Thus from the eastern limits of New England to the very heart of Kansas, there is a continuous line of rail, with no intervening break whatever—an advantage which no other route to the great West can now offer.

From Junction City the line is to be rapidly extended. A contract has been entered into for the completion of a distance of 250 miles by January 1, 1868; the iron for 66 miles being already purchased, and in process of delivery. When this contract is completed, there will remain less than 200 miles between the locomotive's whistle and the shadow of the Rocky Mountains at Denver City. It will thus be seen that, in a little more than one year from this time, there will be a railroad in operation for a distance of 670 miles west from the great commercial city of St. Louis.

Junction City, the present terminus of the Union Pacific Railway, is now the starting-point for the overland stage and express lines to Denver, Salt Lake City, and Santa Fe.

A meeting was held recently at Pittsburg, at which the contract above mentioned was entered into. At that meeting, many of the leading railroad minds of the country were present, and expressed their determination to carry this great work forward with the utmost diligence. Such men as Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Thomas L. Jewett, of the Pittsburg and Steubenville, and Judge Hugh J. Jewett, of the Central Ohio, ex-Governor Dennison, R. M. Shoemaker, and W. H. Clement, of Ohio, and John D. Perry, C. S. Greeley, and others of St. Louis, are not the men to enter into any unwise or impracticable scheme, nor, having entered upon any great work, to suffer it to languish in their hands. Mr. Shoemaker was at that time appointed Chief Engineer of Construction on the work, and Colonel Wright (General Sherman's Chief Engineer in the Atlanta campaign) holds the position of General Superintendent.

We have here no space to attempt any estimate of the great results which will follow the completion of this railroad route from the Atlantic to the Pacific. By means of the overland mail and the railway, so far as completed, letters are, even now, being carried from Denver to New York in five days—a speed never before accomplished nor attempted. The celerity of movement of which this is but a sample has caused the transfer to this route of the great British letter mail for China via San Francisco.

The great advantage possessed by this route, as we have stated above, is the fact that there is by it no wearisome staging between isolated sections of rail, but a continuous line of railroad from the Eastern States to the furthest point yet reached by the iron horse.

Indications of Danger.

From the Times.

From one great source of peril consequent upon the suppression of the Rebellion, the country has escaped with an ease that reflects honor upon the American people. The disbandment of the armies and the, return of hundreds of thousands of soldiers to the pursuits of peaceful life, produced none of the difficulties which the most hopeful considered probable. Beyond this, danger was not apprehended. With the Rebellion ended and the armed men on both sides dispersed, no fears were felt as to the constitutional process of restoring the Union.

Events have not harmonized with these anticipations. Where trouble was feared, none occurred. Where smooth sailing was looked forward to, the most serious embarrassments have been presented. The gallant fellows who bore the flag of the Union to victory did not, after all, complete the restoration of national unity. Their suppression of the Rebellion was but a preliminary to a renewal of the conflict in another shape. Where the soldiers left off, the politicians began. And to day, after eighteen months of nominal peace, we are without the guarantees of the real, enduring quiet which the war was supposed to have secured.

If the delay and the uncertainty incident to it concerned only the politicians, the people generally might safely keep on their way, and exercise no thought about it. Or if the delay merely affected industrial and commercial interests, disturbing ledger-balances or impeding local development, it might be submitted to as a loss which future activity would soon overcome. Unfortunately, however, evils of another character are experienced. The non-restoration of the Union jeopardizes all business, and infuses into all enterprises more or less of the nature of gambling. Worse still. It furnishes an opportunity for agitation which partisan adventurers are turning to account. It affords a pretext for subjecting the work of restoration to discussions and influences which would be powerless were restoration completed. It enables bad, unprincipled men to excite the passions of the fanatical and the ill-informed, and to organize resistance to the only form of restoration which was thought of during the war.

The effect is visible everywhere. The restoration which eighteen months ago would have been accepted as a matter of course, is at this moment resisted by Northern radicals as an outrage that would justify another Rebellion. Southern extremists are similarly disaffected, though for different reasons. The radicals of the North denounce the proposed conditions of restoration as too lenient; the Southerners complain of them as too harsh and exacting. Discontent is cultivated on both sides. One threatens hanging, confiscation, destruction; the other passive, but dogged resistance. The two influences combined produce a peril to which the great majority of the people appear strangely indifferent.

The indications of danger multiply with a rapidity which would seem to render prolonged indifference impossible. The orator or journalist who should say that volcanic influences underlie the surface of the country, and may at any moment burst forth with a fury hardly inferior to that of the Rebellion, would probably be accused of straining after effect. His metaphor would be objected to as extravagant and sensational. And yet it would not transcend the strict limits of truth. It would be the announcement of a danger the evidence of which exists on all sides.

What are the events now transpiring at Baltimore but the mutterings of a storm which will probably culminate in riot and bloodshed? The Mayor and Police Commissioners and the police, all bound in duty to respect and uphold the law, are banded together to defy it, to resist its application, and to constitute their partisan convenience and profit the standard of order and loyalty to the State of Maryland. The Governor is vested with lawful authority to hear complaints against the Commissioners, and if necessary to punish them by removal. Complaints are brought in due form before him, and these he cannot neglect. But the Commissioners refuse to recognize his authority, declare that they will appear only before a tribunal of their own choosing, and prepare by force of arms to maintain themselves in office. If wronged, the same law which makes the Governor their judge when the Legislature is not in session, provides them means of redress; the law will sustain them in their offices if they are entitled to hold them; and justice might thus be secured without prejudice to the peace of the community.

Why the difficulty then? Simply to promote the ends of the radical faction. To do this, Baltimore has for several days been placed on the verge of a bloody riot. There has been no waiting for the operation of the law; no token of reliance upon its power. As though conscious that the law is against them, the Commissioners, carrying out the radical will, have from the first avowed a determination to rely exclusively upon brute force. A mob has been organized, disciplined, and armed to maintain the Commissioners as against the law. And since the authority of the Governor must be vindicated, if need be by force, no special faculty is required to comprehend the peril which threatens the peace of a populous city. One indiscreet act on either side may in an instant revive on the soil of Maryland the horrors of New Orleans.

If such a catastrophe be averted, our thanks will not be due to the radicals of Baltimore or their friends in neighboring cities. Not only in Baltimore, but in Washington and Philadelphia, has there been a persistent effort to encourage the Commissioners in their defiant attitude, and to prepare the country for the beginning of another civil war. Appeals have been made to "Boys in Blue" to hold themselves ready to march into Baltimore to aid in resisting the authority of the law. In short, certain radical leaders, having taken unto themselves a right to overrule the law, have busied themselves in doing all that is possible to evoke the mob spirit. If a new revolution be not inaugurated by riot at Baltimore, it will not be because prominent radicals have not been willing to promote it.

Pass from Maryland to Louisiana, and we have another version of the same story. In Maryland a conservative Governor is called upon to try and perchance remove radical Commissioners. In Louisiana a radical Governor talks of removing pro-Rebel Sheriffs, and there, as in Maryland, preparations have been made to resist and defy the law. The Sheriffs are charged with neglecting or refusing to perform their duties when pro-Rebel defendants are involved; and an armed organization has been formed to co-operate with them. They proclaim a purpose to fight rather than submit to removal; and lawless "Boys in Grey" throughout the State are appealed to for succor. Governor Wells must recede or the Sheriffs must succumb, or a conflict is inevitable.

In both cases the animating spirit is the same. It is the spirit of lawless violence, working upon partisanship and passion, and creating excitements from which there seems but scanty chances of a peaceful escape.

The picture might be extended almost indefinitely. Its details differ according to the locality. But in more instances than we care now to enumerate, the volcanic elements to which we have adverted are at work. They are pregnant with danger, and the country ought not to be unmindful of their existence and their power.

The New Foreign Policy of the Administration.

From the Herald.

The Administration, which has been for some time under a cloud, we have reason to believe will soon emerge into the full blaze of the noonday sun. Experience is an exacting teacher, but he is wise who accepts her lessons at any cost. President Johnson is evidently of this opinion; for we think it may be proclaimed as a result of the late elections that he has resolved upon a new departure that will bring his Administration again into the foreground, and into a happy accord with Congress and public opinion on the leading national questions of the day. Leaving the Constitutional amendment for the present to take its course, we understand that Mr. Johnson has decided without further delay to turn over a new leaf and open a new chapter in reference to our unsettled accounts against England and France. Indeed, it would appear, from the numerous reports set afloat from Washington on the subject, that not only has this new departure been resolved upon, but that the initial steps towards its execution have already been taken.

Thus it is given out that in relation to our claims against England on account of the late piratical depredations upon our commerce by such Anglo-Rebel buccaneers as the *Alabama* and *Shenandoah*, a positive requisition has been sent out to our minister, Mr. Adams, at London, to be by him laid before Lord Stanley, her Majesty's present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. From a recent speech of Lord Stanley and the latest views of the London *Times* on this matter, there is ground for the opinion that to this alleged demand from our Government there will be a satisfactory response. In any event, coupled with the alternative of the seizure of the Canadas and the adjoining provinces, the demand is a sure card for the Administration. With the recognition and settlement of the claims, our Government will be vindicated and placed in its proper attitude before the American people and the world, so far as England and the controversy of belligerent, neutral and insurrectionary rights on the high seas are concerned. With a flat rejection of our demand, a call for volunteers for a descent upon the Canadas would rally within a fortnight a hundred thousand fighting Fenians along the border, and, according to General Sherman, six weeks by this process would settle the Canadian question. With England it is the concession of some thirty millions of dollars, more or less, and the maritime rights involved in the dispute, or the loss of an empire; while to our Administration there will be the honors and the glory of a great triumph upon either alternative.

In regard to France and the Mexican imbroglio the programme of settlement which, as reported, the Administration has agreed upon, is, first, the retirement of the French usurpation—troops, Emperor, bag and baggage, and the recognition by France of the republic as recognized by the United States. Secondly, the assumption by the United States of the debt due to France from the Mexican republic; and, thirdly, an equivalent to our Government from said republic in the shape of a cession of territory embracing the northern frontier States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, and the peninsula of Lower California, with the great gulf seven hundred miles long which separates that peninsula from the mainland. According to this plan France will be permitted to retire gracefully and without serious loss, the Monroe doctrine will be vindicated, the Mexican republic will be consolidated in being divested of the revolutionary States named; while the acquisition of said States, with their inexhaustible mines of silver and gold, and their great agricultural and commercial advantages, whether we look to a cheap and short continental railroad or to the command of the Pacific Ocean, will be worth to us a hundred times over the legitimate claims of France which we shall assume.

This line of policy in regard to Mexico will be as satisfactory to the country as the ultimatum suggested in reference to England. In both cases, if carried out, there will be glory enough for President Johnson's administration; provided, always, that he stands no more in the way of the Constitutional amendment. But, in behalf of the Monroe doctrine, he may still profitably extend his new policy to the removal of Spain from South American affairs, and even to the reorganization of Brazil as a republic through a common alliance secured among the republics sorrounding her. Thus, with popular governments established throughout this continent, and all combined as in a common cause against European interventions or intrigue, the United States, as the head of this grand American coalition, would indeed be first among the nations on the land and the sea, at home and abroad, in trade, wealth, power, and prosperity, infinitely beyond the Roman empire under Augustus.

Such is the magnificent prospect which is invitingly opened before us with this new foreign policy of the administration. Honor, power, and glory await our Government in this direction, and lucky will Mr. Johnson be in boldly following the path thus marked out. If some of the organs of the extreme radical faction and the extreme Copperhead faction do not like it, the reason is apparent. It is a policy which threatens the overthrow of all their factious schemes and the organization of the great party of the future around the administration with the settlement of this Constitutional amendment. This must go through, and then the field will be under the control of this new foreign programme of the Executive. Give us this policy and the present Cabinet will suffice. We care nothing for the men, so that we get the measures which the country requires. Cabinet changes have ceased to be matters of public interest, and the all absorbing inquiries of the public mind are being directed to the present intentions and future policy of President Johnson. Let him boldly pursue this new foreign policy and yield the road to this Constitutional amendment, and the party and the issues of the succession are in his hands.

Maryland on the Brink of Civil War.

From the World.

The proceedings commenced on Monday at Annapolis before Governor Swann, and the spirit of mob resistance which prevailed during the day in Baltimore, are of grave and painful import. If it were a mere exhibition of local lawlessness it would still be deplorable, but would not have the portentous look which is given it by the encouragement of the radicals in other States. The radicals of Pennsylvania, by the instigation of Forney, are secretly preparing to march in arms to Baltimore and aid the insurgents in resisting the State and Federal authorities. General Butler, so one of our correspondents informs us, has telegraphed to the Police Commissioners stimulating them to resist, and offering to go to their aid at the head of ten thousand Massachusetts soldiers, who, he says, would fly with alacrity to avenge the Massachusetts blood shed in the streets of Baltimore on the 19th of April, 1861. Unless the radicals are trying to practise upon Governor Swann by empty bravado, the whole party will side with the Baltimore mob, and are ready to pour out men, arms, and money to drench the soil of Maryland with the blood of her own citizens.

In Baltimore itself public feeling is described as running as high as it did at any time during the surging excitement in the spring of 1861. Mobs are already patrolling the streets, making threatening demonstrations. Yesterday they assailed the office of a Democratic newspaper—the *Transcript*—and tore down its bulletin board. At the corners of the streets, in the liquor saloons, in every place where knots of men assemble, they rave, and threaten, and gesticulate, and fan the rising flame of civil discord. Governor Swann would lose his self-respect, would expose himself to the contempt of all men of spirit, if he quailed before these efforts at intimidation. It is his duty to proceed calmly with an impartial investigation of the charges against the Commissioners, neither allowing himself to be prejudiced against them by the violence of their abettors, nor weakly condoning their offense if the evidence establishes their guilt.

Thus far, Governor Swann is clearly acting in pursuance of the law, and the radicals are braving and defying it. Sworn charges have been made, and the Governor cannot, if he would, refuse to examine them. The Commissioners dare not face the accusation, and so they deny the Governor's jurisdiction. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the leader of the Maryland bar, and perhaps the ablest lawyer in the country, gives a written opinion showing that this denial of jurisdiction is absurd. No fair-minded man of good intelligence can read his opinion without considering it as entirely conclusive. To be sure, he does not prove the guilt of the Commissioners; that depends on evidence yet to be produced. But he does prove, by arguments which cannot be successfully controverted, that the law would make the Legislature the judge of their guilt, if the Legislature were in session, and that the Governor, in the recess of the Legislature, has precisely the same powers. That the Police Commissioners choose to dispute a position so clear, produces an impression alike unfavorable to their candor and their innocence. They have deliberately determined to plunge the State in the horrors of civil war rather than submit to a trial by an officer expressly clothed by the law with authority to remove them for misconduct.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmw3m

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torrey, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Lechetky, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
PHILADELPHIA, October 23 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on MONDAY, the 5th November, at 1 o'clock P. M.
10 23 11t A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE Is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO.

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 15

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
entitled— FOUR LECTURES,
OR
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 S No 618 BROADWAY, New York.

FRENCH DRESSING.—THIS IS A superior article for Restoring the Color of Ladies' and Children's Shoes that have been defaced by wear
THAYER & COWPERTHWAIT,
No. 417 COMMERCE Street,
10 18 6t Wholesale Agents.
By the bottle at the principal Retail Shoe Stores.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

TRIUMPHS OF
MARVIN'S SAFE.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—At the late terrible Fire on Middle street, which destroyed our Banking House, we had two of your safes. One of them was removed, and we were moving the other, when we were directed to leave the office as an adjoining building was about being blown up. The entire row of buildings was consumed, but on opening the Safe we had the satisfaction of finding everything inside perfect.
We can cheerfully recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of your make which were in the same fire, both of which preserved the books and papers that were in them. Yours respectfully,
DISOSWAY, GUION & Co.,
Bankers.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—I had at my store one of your safes. My building, situated on Middle street, was consumed in the late terrible conflagration.
I am pleased to say, on opening the safe, every book and paper was found to be in perfect order.
A more intense fire could scarcely be conceived of.
Yours truly, JOHN DILWORTH & Co.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—One of your safes stood a most severe trial in my store at the late fire on Middle street.
My store was situated in a row of large wooden buildings, the burning of which made a most intense heat. The trial was severe, but the safe came out victorious.
On opening it, every book and paper was found in a perfect state of preservation.
Very respectfully, L. BAER.

THE BEST INSURANCE
DRY SAFES,
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Twenty-five years experience. Call and examine.
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House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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DESIGNED FOR
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Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
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DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
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THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES
WILL HEAT
Your Offices, Parlors, Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Rooms,
AT
LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.
They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them, at G. W. LOOMIS',
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DELAWARE SIDE!
Delaware Side! Delaware Side!
THE STATEN ISLAND
Fancy Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side
The stand occupied by us the past Seven years.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY!
With the advantages of an experience of nearly
FIFTY YEARS ON STATEN ISLAND,
And facilities arranged regardless of expense, we may justly claim to be, as we intend to remain,
THE MODEL DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICA!
Ladies Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, etc., Dyed successfully. All styles of Ladies' Dresses cleaned without being ripped.
GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,
Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, etc., dyed or cleaned WITHOUT RIPPING!
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No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street, New York.
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THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to
DYE, CLEANSE AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street New York.
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No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
T. J. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf3m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
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WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.
We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of
SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
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HENRY HARPER,
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Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 15 Solid Silver-Ware.

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DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.
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DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 4 6

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. [5 26

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26 6

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 22 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 5 6 6

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.
A SPECIALTY.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.
No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,
Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated
RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.
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COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL street under cover delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULKE.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW UNITED STATES WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4 and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 No. 114 MARKET Street.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cov. Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 5 No 103 JONES' Alley

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 430 CHESNUT STREET.
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 3 15

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·60, $1·75.
H. DIXON
18wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 9 21 3m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.
The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely
NEW MANAGEMENT.
DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Whosale Grocers
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 6

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 25 rp]

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold.
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m]

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A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. [3 1

WANTED,
NOVEMBER COUPONS,
FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID, AT
JAY COOKE & CO'S.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.
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DAVIES & BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5 20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper, and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

5-20 COUPONS
DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS,
9 6 tf5] No. 110 South THIRD Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

MEETING OF THE MOYAMENSING SOUP SOCIETY.—There was a very interesting meeting of the contributors of the Moyamensing Soup Society last evening. The Treasurer's report shows that from the opening, on the 8th of January, until the closing, March 10, there were given out 190 gallons of soup daily. The Managers issued 400 tickets, supplying 532 adults and 776 children with food. The supplies purchased by the committee were 4723 lbs. of beef, 52 bushels of potatoes, 5 bbls. of flour, 3 do. of onions, 117 bushels of peas and beans, 200 lbs. of barley, 100 heads of cabbage, and 80 bushels of turnips. During the season 4464 lbs. of bread were distributed, besides 4200 lbs. of Indian meal. The report states that there was a continued demand upon the Managers which they were unable fully to supply, owing to the want of increased facilities in the manufacture of soup. The following officers were elected:—President, Robert Graffen, No. 537 Pine street; Vice-President, Hugh Stevenson, No. 1340 Lombard street; Secretary, J. E. Harper, No. 608 South Ninth street; Treasurer, Collins West, No. 302 South Second street. The above-named gentlemen, with the following, form the Board of Managers:—John Peirce, T. E. Harper, James M. Cooper, M. L. Burr, Hugh McConnell, William Barnett, Benjamin Bickert on, and John A. Shermer.

DISASTER AT SEA.—A New Bedford brig, the *Mary A. Reed*, arrived at this port yesterday in a disabled condition, having passed through a severe storm. The captain reports that when forty-three days out from St. Andrew's, with a load of railroad sleepers, experienced a hurricane on the 4th inst., at 3 P. M., in lat. 30 N., long. 72 W., which lasted for upwards of two days. While lying to, under bare poles, was thrown on her beam ends, and deck load hove overboard, and soon after leaked at the rate of twelve hundred strokes per hour. At 11 A. M. cut away the foretopmast, which carried the maintopmast with it, in consequence of the sea running tremendously high. At 1 P. M. the gale moderated, which enabled us to make for the coast. 14th inst., lat. 37·10, long. 74·41, saw a large ship, dismasted, showing English colors, and appeared to be in ballast trim, painted black, with a narrow white streak.

MORE WHISKY FRAUDS.—Neill Brown had a hearing before United States Commissioner Smith yesterday, on the charge of being concerned in the illegal distillation of whisky. Defendant was arrested on the 15th of October by Officer James McClure, on the Ridge avenue, at the Laurel Hill toll-gate. He and another were in a covered wagon, which was found to contain one full barrel of whisky, and a barrel partially full. Neither of them had the inspection marks upon them. Neill Brown, upon being taken before Commissioner Smith, represented that his child was very sick, and he was permitted to go at large on his own recognizance, promising to return the next day. He did not fulfil his promise, and he was afterwards arrested by Deputy Marshal Godwin, on the testimony of Officer McClure, as previously given. He was held for trial.

A FINAL HEARING.—James Cardell had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday on the charge of being concerned in the violent assault and battery on Officer Walsh, of the Fifth District, which was committed on election day, at Twenty-second and Cathatine streets. The officer was unable to appear and testify before yesterday, and he is yet suffering from the effects of the beating he received. He testified that there was a party of eighteen or twenty at the election polls who did not belong there, and a difficulty occurring, he made an arrest. He was then tripped down, and struck with billies and steel knuckles. Defendant, he said, was the man who tripped him down. He was held in $3500 bail for his appearance at Court.

JAIL-BREAKERS.—A rather neat operation in the "Jack Sheppard" style was perpetrated at the County Prison recently. Two of the prisoners on the convict side made their escape by cutting through the roof, getting out upon it, and lowering themselves down by means of a rope made of bed-clothing. This is the third or fourth escape from the prison in the manner described. In order to accomplish it, bricks in the arched ceiling have to be removed. This is done by picking the mortar from the joints between the bricks. As there is an officer stationed in the corridor, whose duty it is to look into the cells at stated periods, it seems almost incredible that the work could have been done without attracting his attention. One of the fugitives was serving out a four-years' term.

ANOTHER FENIAN MEETING.—A meeting of Centres of the City Circles (Fenian organizations) was held last evening, at Fifth and Prune streets, to hear the report of Colonel Dunn, Captain Dougherty, and Captain McDermott as to the state of Fenianism in Ireland. These gentlemen have been there, and were prepared to speak from actual observation. They represented the condition of things to be most favorable, and gave many particulars which it would not be proper to make public at this time. A resolution was unanimously passed endorsing President Stephens.

"THE YEAR OF JUBILEE HAS COME."—A meeting, in commemoration of the centennial jubilee, was held last evening at the Thirty-eighth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Mantua. During the evening addresses were made by Bishop Simpson, Rev. Dr. Nadal, and Rev. J. Dickerson. The occasion was one of unusual interest, and will be long remembered, by all who were present, with feelings of pleasure.

A COLD SWIM.—The results of "not looking before you leap" were plainly shown forth by an accident that nearly proved fatal at the Market street ferry last night. Dr. S. A. Cole, of Baltimore, in attempting to jump from the slip to the boat, made a slip and slipped into the water. His feet actually touched the planks of the boat when he jumped. He was rescued after he had sunk the second time by a police officer.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—John Roddy, nineteen years old, while at work yesterday, in Short, Taylor & Co.'s cotton mill, in West Philadelphia, had his arm caught in the carding machine, and the flesh was torn from the bone. He was taken to the Hospital, where amputation of the injured limb was thought necesary.

FIRE LAST EVENING.—Last evening a fire broke out in the third story of a building at the southwest corner of Eighteenth and Wallace streets, occupied by Messrs. Lewis & Brother, grocers. It originated among some paper and cigars, and the damage by fire and water is about $300, which is fully covered by insurance.

A STRAY WAIF.—The body of a new-born infant was found floating in the river Schuylkill, at Fairmount, yesterday afternoon. The Coroner held an inquest on the body at the Fifteenth Ward Station House, the jury rendering a verdict in accordance with the facts in the case.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF CONTROLLERS.—A committee of the Board of School Controllers of this city, with their President, Mr. Shippen, are in Baltimore, investigating the school system there.

APPOINTMENTS AT THE NAVY YARD.—The following appointments were made at the Philadelphia Navy Yard yesterday:—Mr. P. E. Carroll, Chief Clerk of the Yard, and Mr. John B. Hoover, Timber Inspector.

BADLY BURNED.—Mary Lininger, twelve years old, was badly burned about the face and neck, yesterday, at her residence, No. 620 New Market street, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

—The official proclamation of the incorporation of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, and Nassau into the Prussian kingdom, was made in Frankfort on the 8th instant. The Prussian flag was hoisted amid cheers for the king, a military salute, and the playing of the Prussian national anthem.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
ITALIAN OPERA.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
TO-NIGHT, SECOND AND LAST TIME OF THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA, THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, October 24, at 8, SECOND AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT of Meyerbeer's Grand Romantic Opera, THE STAR OF THE NORTH, WITH NEW SCENERY, ENTIRELY NEW DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS, INCREASED ORCHESTRA, TWO MILITARY BANDS, PICTURESQUE EFFECTS IN THE GORGEOUS MILITARY SPECTACLE, AND ITS UNEQUALLED GREAT CAST.
Katharina.....Miss C. L. KELLOGG
Prascovia.....Miss A. M. HAUCK
Danilowitz.....Sig. BARAGLI
Gritzenko.....Sig. BELLINI
Potero.....Sig. ANTONUCCI
Natalie.....M'me FLEURY
Ecaimona.....M'me RICARDI
Giorgio Ravronsky.....Sig. REICHARDT
Ismeloff.....Sig. VOELDEN
Kermeloff.....Sig. BANFI
Ismaldo.....Sig. MANCINI
CONDUCTOR.....Sig. TORRIANI
TO-MORROW (Thursday), October 25, DEBUT OF SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI, and first and only appearance of GIORGIO RONCONI, in his world-renowned character of DR DULCOMARE, in Donizetti's charming comic Opera, L'ISIRE D'AMORE, which will be produced with almost superb cast, including SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI, SIG. BARAGLI SIG. ANTONUCCI, GIORGIO RONCONI.
On FRIDAY EVENING, October 26, ONLY NIGHT OF VERDI'S MASTER-WORK, ERNANI, with an incomparably great cast including SENORA CARMEN POCH, MAZZOLENI, DELLINI, ANTONUCCI.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 27, at 2, GRAND MATINEE. By universal desire, the new Comic Opera, CRISPINO E LA COMARE. Admission to the Matinee to all parts of the House, ONE DOLLAR ONLY. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
The sale of tickets for any of the above-named performances commences THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, No 632 Chesnut street, corner Seventh.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—
BATEMAN CONCERTS.
THIRD CONCERT OF THE SEASON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 24. PROGRAMME.
Introduction—Storm Rondo.....Steibelt
Mr. J. L. HATTON.
Solo, Violin—Elegie.....Ernst
Mr CARL ROSA.
Romanza—"Di Provenza" (Traviata).....Verdi
Signor FORTUNA.
Romanza—"Quando le sere" (L. Miller).....Verdi
Signor BRIGNOLI.
Air—"Und ob die wolke" (Freyschutz).....Weber
Madame PAREPA.
Fantasia, Piano-forte—(Faust).....Mills
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
Tarantelle—"Gia la Luna".....Traventi
Signor FERRANTI. Composed expressly for him.
Duo—"Qui me trasse" (Ernani).....Verdi
Madame PAREPA and Signor FORTUNA.
Solo, Violin—Valse.....Alard
Mr. CARL ROSA.
Ballad—"Good-bye, Sweetheart".....J. C. Hatton
Signor BRIGNOLI.
Canzone—The Peddler.....Garibaldi
Signor FERRANTI.
Valse—(Il Baccio).....Arditi
Madame PAREPA.
Solo, Piano-forte—"Murmuring Fountain".....Mills
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
Trio—"Zitti, Zitti" (Barbiere).....Rossini
Madame PAREPA, Signors BRIGNOLI and FERRANTI.
CONDUCTOR.....Mr. J. L. HATTON
The Grand Piano used at these Concerts is from the celebrated manufactory of STEINWAY & SONS, New York.
THURSDAY, October 25, Fourth Concert.
FRIDAY, October 26 last Concert in Philadelphia
Reserved Seats for any of the above Concerts may be had at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, daily, from 9 A. M to 5 P. M. 1t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT street, above Twelfth.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
THIS EVENING, POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE LATEST NEW YORK SUCCESS.
THE FAST FAMILY.
THE FAST FAMILY.
THE FAST FAMILY.
THE FAST FAMILY.
THE FAST FAMILY.
To conclude with BROTHER BILL AND ME.
THURSDAY EVENING, October 25, FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY, after a long and careful preparation, JANET PRIDE, By DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 27, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7½ o'clock.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, October 24, NINTH NIGHT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH, who will appear for this time this season in his popular impersonation of THE STRANGER, in Kotzebue's pathetic play of THE STRANGER; OR, MISANTHROPY AND REPENTANCE
Miss Susan Denin as.....Mrs. Hatter
To conclude with Tobin's favorite Comedy of THE HONEYMOON.
Duke Aranza.....Mr. J. B. Roberts
Julianna.....Miss Susan Denin
THURSDAY—EDWIN BOOTH as RUY BLAS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE Begins at half past 7 o'clock. REPRODUCTION OF THE FAST FAMILY. THE FAST FAMILY.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS THE RICH WIDOW.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING, the great Play, in four acts, of THE FAST FAMILY, with new scenery and great cast, including MRS. JOHN DREW AS THE RICH WIDOW.
After which, SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. In Rehearsal, "WOMEN WILL TALK." Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
GREAT SUCCESS OF KATE FISHER.
Return from Europe of EL NINO EDDIE.
EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE. MAZEPPA. MAZEPPA. [10 22 4t

CITY MUSEUM.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. TO THE PUBLIC.
The Management, finding it impossible to complete the extensive alterations contemplated by them in time for the opening, as advertised, and being determined to make this Temple of the Drama a popular resort for the families of our city, where the most fastidious shall not have occasion to find fault, and, likewise, not wishing to make promises which cannot be fulfilled respectfully announces that the INAUGURATION NIGHT IS POSTPONED UNTIL SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, When it will POSITIVELY OPEN With one of the BEST COMPANIES IN THE COUNTRY, And a MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION. ROBERT JONES, 10 20 6t Stage Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos 720—726 VINE Street. GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY, By two large and efficient Orchestras. TO-NIGHT, And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform. OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc. IN THE LADIES' SALOON, Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise impar's health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction 6 months.....$8 00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call. 8 30 3m Professors HIL EBRAND & LEWIS

AMUSEMENTS.

THE RUGGLES GEMS.—A new and beautiful collection of these famous works of art for the Parlor, Boudoir Drawing-room and Gallery, now on view and for sale at ASH & MEAD & EVANS', 10 22mw16t* No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT. "THE FAMILY RESORT" OPEN FOR THE SEASON. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. 8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1007 WALNUT Street. UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO. 5 29§

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UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
CENTRAL DEPOT.
No. 103 South FIFTH Street,
ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT
ESTABLISHED 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constant on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.
The following rates of discount are allowed:—
ON ALL ORDERS OF $25, TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT
ON ALL ORDERS OF $100, THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
ON ALL ORDERS OF $900, FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
All orders should be sent to the
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.—
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, October 19 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the Fifteenth day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, with STATIONERY for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.
Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.
Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles will be considered fraudulent and rejected.
The Two Hundred and Forty Collection Districts are distributed into Five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.
The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require. The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, endorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."
E. A. ROLLINS, 10 24 wfm tno14 Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1866.
Proposals for building a large FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia.
Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Major-General S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New York.
Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.
Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October instant, at noon, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.
The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished, should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, in the amount of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified of the same.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, 10 12 t30 Brevet Major-General.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1866.

The Secretary of the Interior on Governmental Powers.

HON. ORVILLE H. BROWNING, of Illinois, Secretary of the Interior, has written a letter of great length to his old constituents on the subject of the relative powers of the various departments of the Government. This letter is published in the *National Intelligencer*, with the statement that it is indorsed by the President. It is another instance of special pleading in favor of the Executive policy, and is both specious in its reasoning and perspicuous in its style.

Mr. Browning opens his letter with the assurance that "*the safety of a free government is in keeping the power near the people.*" This is rather an extraordinary admission, considering that the letter is penned in favor of increased Executive power. We would heartily endorse Mr Browning. The safety of a free government *does* lie in keeping power near the people, and as Congress is one degree nearer than the President, we think it is better for our liberty that the "power be centred in one hundred and fifty men rather than diffused among one."

A little further on he states that the "*members of Congress are responsible to no power but the will of the dominant party.*" By this we suppose he means that they are responsible to no party except the people. And to whom should they be, and who would hold them to a stricter responsibility? Is the Executive reached more easily, hedged in as he is by the thousand technicalities and armed with the thousand powers of his position? Is the Judiciary, who hold office for life and are protected by all the guarantees of the Constitution? Surely there is no department to whom power could be more safely entrusted, and for any abuse of which the members would be more speedily punished.

One more point, and we will leave the letter. The Secretary says "*that negro suffrage is the real and only substantial cause of controversy between the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government,*" and asks, "*in the most solemn terms, whether, upon such an issue, we are to be plunged into another civil war?*" When Mr. Browning makes this statement, he utters what he knows to be a wilful falsehood. Negro suffrage has nothing whatever to do with the issue. The Constitutional amendment does not contemplate any such provision. It is a matter for the States to settle.

Congress and all the great body of the Republican party grant that, and it is one of the saddest signs of our times that a Cabinet minister should condescend to pander to the prejudices of the ignorant, and seek to secure votes by the utterance of what he must know to be untrue. In regard to the threat about a civil war, we have heard that before, and we are not to be driven from our principles by muttered anathemas or the invocation of any such bugaboo. The people of the North are ruled by wisdom, and having carefully investigated the Constitutional amendment, they have decided in its favor, and will stand by it to the last.

The Baltimore Difficulty—Let the Courts Decide.

IT seems to us that the Maryland imbroglio is a matter whose settlement does not call for a resort to violence on either side. It is a mere dispute as to the construction or constitutionality of a certain statute, and in such a case an appeal lies directly to the Courts.

The Governor claims the right, under the law, to remove the Police Commissioners of the city of Baltimore for alleged official misconduct. The Commissioners deny his right to remove them, except upon conviction before a court of competent jurisdiction. They deny the Governor's right to try them. They deny that the law gives him a right to try them, or that it would be constitutional if it professed to give him that right. Able lawyers give opposite opinions upon the subject. Reverdy Johnson—who is a bitter partisan—of course coincides with the Governor. The Attorney-General of the State sides, it is said, with the Commissioners.

Now, in such a case as this, all talk of resorting to force is as absurd as it is reprehensible. One of the chief objects for which the courts of law are constituted, is to decide just such questions as these. The Commissioners being already in possession of their offices, have a right to hold on to them until they are legally deposed therefrom. If the Governor attempts to remove them, and appoints other persons in their places, these new appointees must appeal, not to force, not to the military, not to the mob, but *to the courts*. No force can be legally or properly used until the courts have decided the question at issue. The law provides a remedy for ousting an incumbent from an office which he is not entitled to hold. The Governor cannot forcibly induct his appointees, should he make any, for that would be to decide the very question which the courts are bound to decide. Unless, then, the Governor and his party are determined to bring on a collision, we do not see how one is possible.

A very similar case occurred in New York when the Legislature took the control of the police of that city from the hands of the city authorities, and conferred it upon Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Senate. The old authorities denied the constitutionality of the law, and maintained their police until a decision was made by the court of final resort. Here is a direct precedent for the Baltimore case. If Governor Swann appoints new Police Commissioners, they must appeal to the courts.

We have not discussed the merits of the question which underlies all this trouble. Our readers are well aware that it is an attempt of the Rebel element in Baltimore to override and trample under foot the laws of the State excluding Rebels and Rebel sympathizers from the polls. That is the whole contest in a nutshell. The only real fault that can be found with the Police Commissioners is that they are disposed faithfully to carry out the laws. This is the true offense of which, in Rebel eyes, they are guilty. Governor Swann, Reverdy Johnson, and Montgomery Blair are on the side of the Rebels. Democratic partisans outside of Maryland side with the Rebels, because their votes are essential to the success of their party. Swann himself is a candidate for the Senate of the United States, and this fuss which he has kicked up in Baltimore is a part of his programme for securing an election. The removal of the Police Commissioners is desired, so as to put others in their places who will not enforce the laws. It is purely a political movement on the part of Swann and the Rebels, and they cannot succeed in bringing on a collision without putting themselves in the position of aggressors. They will hesitate before going to this extremity.

The Senatorial Trio from Vermont.

FOR the first time in the history of our country, a Legislature of a State has been called upon to elect three United States Senators on the same day. Last winter the Green Mountain State lost both her faithful members of the upper House. The Hon. Solomon Foot, President of the Senate, died suddenly at the capital, and within a month his colleague, Hon. Jacob Collamer, followed in his footsteps. As the term of Mr. Collamer would have expired on the 4th of March, 1867, it devolved on the Legislature to elect his successor to fill the vacancy occasioned by his death, and also that caused by Mr. Foot's decease. This duty was performed yesterday. Hon. L. P. Poland was chosen to act during the ensuing session. Mr. Poland was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy, and did his duty faithfully during the stormy sessions of last winter. He is hardly as radical as many would desire, yet it is well to have the zeal of many tempered by wisdom and discretion.

Hon. George T. Edmunds was elected to serve until March, 1869. He is the present incumbent, and has also demonstrated his fitness for the position. He was also the selection made by Governor Dillingham.

But the best choice made, and the one most calculated to cause satisfaction over the entire North, is that of Hon. Justin S. Morrill for the full term from March, 1867. Mr. Morrill has been for many years in the House, having been, we believe, re-elected five times. He has been a member of the Committee on Ways and Means since his entrance on public life, and at the commencement of the last session, on the retirement of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens from that Committee, became its chairman.

As an occupant of that important position, he proved himself an able statistician, an efficient financier, and a most valuable public servant. His speech on the tariff, and his powers as a committee-man, won for him a foremost place in the lower House. We need his presence in the Senate. That body is the true field for deliberation and learning. It is the duty of the Representatives to originate measures, and for the Senate to sit in judgment; and we know of no one better suited for the task than Mr. Morrill. His selection, therefore, is to be warmly commended, and the country to be congratulated on the accession to its councils of an experienced statesman.

Reform in England and Republicanism in America.

THE "reform" agitation progresses apace in England, and is manifesting itself in immense popular gatherings, outrivalling in size any ever witnessed in this country. The object aimed at by the leaders of this movement is thus stated by John Bright in a recent speech before a monster demonstration at Leeds, where 120,000 people are said to have been present:—

"Our object is this—to restore popular representation in this country; to make the House of Commons the organ and representative of the nation, and not of a small class of it. If you look over all the world, you will now see that representation is extending everywhere, and the degree of its completeness is becoming the measure of national liberty, not only in the North American continents, but in the nations and kingdoms of old Europe."

The great masses of the people of England, as is well known, are disfranchised, and deprived of any voice in the Government under which they live. It is worthy of remark that the extension of the suffrage is becoming the great leading idea of governmental reform all over the world, and, as Mr. Bright happily remarks, is becoming *the measure of national liberty*. Hence, we cannot wonder at the interest which English Liberals feel in the triumph of the Republican party in this country. Our cause is identical with theirs. The arguments which the English Tories use against impartial suffrage are of the same character as those used by our conservatives, while the speeches and leading ideas of the English Liberals are similar to those of our Republicans. The speech of Mr. Bright, from which we have just quoted, was delivered the day before our October elections, to which he thus alluded:—

"I have mentioned the North American continents. To-morrow is the greatest day in the United States, when, perhaps, millions of men will go to the polls, and they will give their votes on the great question whether justice shall or not be done to the liberated African; and in a day or two we shall hear the result, and I shall be greatly surprised if that result does not add one more proof to those already given of the solidity, intelligence, and public spirit of the great body of the people of the United States."

Cicero says that all the arts of humanity have a certain common bond; and so, too, there is a common bond of sympathy between all those who, in the various countries of the world, are laboring for the liberation and elevation of the people. They build from a common basis of principles, and work towards a common end. The triumph of liberal doctrines in one nation is the precursor of similar triumphs in others. The liberation of one people paves the way for the enfranchisement of another. A Republican victory in the United States strengthens the hands of the reformers in England, while every success they gain reacts in turn upon us. Thus the great doctrine of the Human Brotherhood manifests itself in the actual movements of men.

Nomination of a Democratic Opponent to Jack Rogers.

JACK ROGERS, of New Jersey, has at last proved too strong a dose even for the better members of his own party. It is claimed that he secured his nomination this fall through a packed Convention, and a new Convention has just been held by those Democrats of his district who do not like that way of doing things, at which Hon. John Huyler, a former member of Congress, was nominated. This renders Jack's defeat certain, and a good riddance will it be too, for he is one of the least worthy men that ever found their way into the House of Representatives.

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.

NO. II.

It would be worse than folly to attempt to deny that the series of Bateman Concerts, this week being given at Musical Fund Hall, are the most excellent and choice ever presented before a Philadelphia public. They are so, because of the primary superiority of the performers without exception, and the appropriate and befitting selections of the first masters made by each, as applicable to the particular componency and compass of voice.

In a miscellaneous concert the fine renditions of some of the more prominent and well trained members frequently become nugatory, because of deteriorating and dampening influences of attaches who may be false in tone, defective in time, or with a style so repulsive and foreign to the idea of the composer of the piece essayed, as to render a correct production, or even a respectable approach to it, an impossibility.

Not so with the Bateman Troupe. Each one is a star in their particular sphere, and those who have attended the concerts given on either of the last two evenings are surely satisfied of this. It is a certainty that a vast proportion of our music-loving and music-going public are not aware of the genuine merit and artistic talent of these singers, or there would be a more exemplary attendance than there was last evening. It is true the attendance was *fair*, considering that the other places of amusement presented particular attractions; but with our vast musical population and increasing love for the elegant, it is surprising that the hall was not crowded.

M'me Parepa was in fine vocal condition, and appeared to be quite domesticated with the audience. She was received with great applause, and sang the cavatina of Donizetti, "O luce di guest anima," with much force and power. The piece itself has been, and likely always will be, a great favorite with the public, and is considered a gem in the fine opera of *Linda*. M'me Parepa has excellence in her interpretations, entirely independent of her fine volume of voice. She gives the lights and shades of the piece with that discreet and commendable judgment to which only a thorough artist can approximate. Her *sforzando*, *cresoendo*, and *diminuendo* can almost be anticipated by a delicate ear, so precise and timely is her attention concentrated upon any of these given specialties, and so truthfully and earnestly is the distinction marked. Her voice itself is, as we have heretofore stated, a pure soprano of the higher order of cultivation, rich, musical, and full of the sympathetic when necessary, having much evenness and smoothness of tone, with lofty range and great power of sustainance. The *encore* to "O luce" was an English ballad, entitled "I have a Letter from thy Sire," a beautiful composition, full of the prophetic, and most delightfully and expressively given. In the second part she sang the duetto "Parigi o cara" with Signor Brignoli. This is from the opera of *Traviata*, the mere mention of which fills the minds of Philadelphians with delightful recollections. Brignoli himself never was in better voice, and his fine accent, clear and gushing tones, and well-executed embellishments, remain in one's memory long after the conclusion of his strains. He gave the romanza of Verdi (from *I Lombardi*), "La mia Letizia," with much elegance and nicety, his gradual and well-defined swell on its finale calling forth a perfect storm of applause, to which he responded by singing a song in English, entitled "Good-bye, Sweetheart, good-bye." It was composed by Mr. J. L. Hatton, conductor of the concert, who is, by-the-way, a faithful accompanyist and gentlemanly director.

Signor Ferranti, the basso buffo, is a novelty in his way, and proves a great favorite. Neither his voice or singing are by any means extraordinary, but his method is well suited to his particular line, and to this, and this alone, he is most undoubtedly and entirely wedded; and we actually question if he could sing a serious piece, such as a dirge, without introducing some of his irresistibly funny and characteristic facetiæ. His cavatina, "Don Magnifico-Magnifico," by Rossino, was given with humorous and well-applied gesticulation, and much power of voice.

It is heart-rending to see the positions of some buffos, who stand motionless before an audience, giving by signal or motion no interpretation as to their doings or internal ideas, so frequently expressed *sotto voce*, which prevent the audience from knowing what was said, even if sung in our *mater lingua*. Signor Ferranti sings with a determined will to make his audience understand what he is about, and in this essential he is actually superior on the stage to many others in the same line we might name, possessed of a better voice, and having more exalted aspirations.

The duet from *Cenerentola* ("Il Segretto"), which he sang with Signor Fortuna, was well and humorously given. Signor Fortuna is a good baritone, and sings with much greater vim than his physical appearance would indicate, as one would thereby almost be led to believe he was an incontrovertible *tenore di grazia*. His arietta from the *Ballo* in *Maschero*, "Eri tu," was very fine.

Mr. Mills was quite at home in his fine solos on the piano-forte, and the "Tarantella No. 2," which he composed himself, is difficult of execution. The only misfortune concerning it is, there is almost too much sameness in the text, which would make the piece monotonous were it not for the lively, sprightly movement which it possesses. A few sudden and abrupt modulations, not forgetting the melody and proper cue for return, would remedy this.

Mr. Carl Rosa is a young gentleman of decided talent as a violinist. He is quite modest and unassuming in character, and will yet rise to the highest pinnacle of eminence as a soloist on his instrument. We have never yet seen more graceful bowing than from him, and the fine shifting to difficult and exalted positions, and the pure, lute-like quality of tone, are alike praiseworthy.

Rosa is a splendid soloist, but he would not be as useful in an orchestra as some performers of ordinary merit, except in the rare instance of giving a solo *obligato*. A soloist like Rosa can but seldom play *forte* passages with adequate power to the heavy and sometimes extravagant clamor of the other instruments in careless hands. The fine fingering, "con delicatezza," becomes the *beau ideal*, and only by a persistent effort and regular rehearsing, such as is taken by a voice, is it apt to be removed. We speak not thus with a view of showing any *essentiality* for a soloist to be able to play *forte*, but simply to refer to the rarity. Prume is the only exception we to the rule we have had for years.

Mr. Bateman and Mr. Birgfeld each deserve credit for giving Philadelphia such a treat as they are now having from this troupe. Birgfeld is an indefatigable manager, and he knows the wants and tastes of our people. He is fully as good a business man as he is a musician—and that is saying a great deal.

A splendid programme is prepared for to-night. We have heard M'me Parepa in Italian, English, and Scotch dialect. To-night she will give us a taste of the German, "Und ob die wolke," from *Der Freyschuts*, by Von Weber.

DANKE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO!—IS THERE A READER (especially the Lady reader) of the "Gazette" who has not used this delightful new perfume? It should be upon every toilet.—*Erie Gazette.*

It will soon be a necessary companion in every Lady's Boudoir. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Norristown Herald.* 10 15

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The *originators* of the anæsthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More than 3400 persons have signed our certificate scroll to that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 737 WALNUT Street. Come to headquarters. We never fail. 10 5 1m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,—PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1866. NOTICE.—Holders of THIRTY COUPONS, and upwards in number of United States Loan due November 1, 1866 are requested to present the same at this office for examination and count. Checks will be ready for the amount so presented on the morning of the 1st proximo. C. McKIBBIN, 10 23 3t Assistant Treasury United States.

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FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

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A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.

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LOST, OR MISLAID, LAST NIGHT, NEAR ELEVENTH and SPRUCE, a dark brown pocket-book, containing $13 in five dollar notes stockholder's ticket Academy of Music, etc. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 300 South ELEVENTH Street. 1t*

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2 cases Ladies' English Merino Vests and Pants from $1 50 to the finest imported.

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The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—

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NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins.....$6 and $8

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First cabin..$60. Second cabin..$40. Second class..$12

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With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.

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FOR LONDON DIRECT—THE magnificent steamship "WILLIAM PENN," 500 tons burden, Captain BILLINGS, will be despatched from New York, October 27, 1866 punctually. For passage apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, New York, or H. L. LEAF, Agent, at Adams Express Company, 10 23 5t No. 320 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer SUSAN Captain Vanderveer, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, 25th inst.

Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to

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CORPORATIONS HAVE SOULS.

The subject of life assurance is attracting the attention of almost every man. Capitalists are availing themselves of the opportunities it affords for profitable investment, and poor men are seeking it as a refuge for their dependent families. While all life assurance societies are financially sound and firm, as the record of each will show, how important that a spirit of high-toned liberality and integrity should characterize the decisions of those who, as officers and directors, control the payment of losses!

The EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of the United States shares largely in the public confidence, the names of those honored Philadelphians, George H. Stuart, Thomas A. Biddle, and Theodore Cuyler, acting directors therefor, being sufficient guarantee to all. The following instance, however, illustrates clearly the generous and noble sentiments that do and will guide its officials in the settlement of claims which arise from the death of its members:—John Thompson, deceased, has resided in this city many years, doing business at Spruce street wharf, and for years has been insured in the "Equitable" for the sum of ten thousand dollars. All his premiums were promptly paid, excepting the last, which fell due Monday, October 15, 1866.

On Tuesday, October 16, the agent of the society called at the office of Mr. T., and learned that he was dangerously ill. Returning, he found the son of Mr. Thompson with a check drawn by Mr. T. himself on Saturday, October 13, for the amount of premium. Under these circumstances the agent could not receive the premium, and thus revive the forfeited policy, without the consent of the society, to whom the facts were at once presented, October 13, and after the society had been informed of the death of Mr. Thompson, J. W. Alexander, Esq., Secretary, replied as follows:—"We think it best, under the circumstances, to receive the premium on Thompson's policy, and will not make the failure to pay on the day the premium was due a reason for declining to pay the loss. *We are certainly not legally bound to receive it*, but as the parties appear to have acted in good faith, we prefer to *incur the loss* rather than take advantage of their neglect. *Please receive the premium and issue receipt.*"

Is there one individual of the large number insured by the "Equitable" who will not approve and applaud this generous action? Certainly, after such praiseworthy conduct, we cannot endorse the old saying:—"Corporations have no souls."

Highly commendable as the above instance of liberality on the part of the Equitable Life Assurance Society certainly is, yet it forms by no means an exception to their general system of dealing with their policy-holders. This justly popular society *always pays its losses with the most honorable promptness*, never having contested a claim, thereby leaving no uncertainty whatever, concerning its ability and willingness to settle all claims of a similar character.

The branch office of this Society is located at No. 432 Chesnut street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The *Star of the North* will be presented this evening for the second and last time, Kelloyg, Hauck, Baragli, Bellini, Antonucci, and other favorites in the cast.

On to-morrow (Thursday) evening, Signorita Antonetta Ronconi will make her *debut* in Donizetti's celebrated comic opera of *Elisire d'Amore*. She will be supported by her father, Signor Giorgio Ronconi, Baragli, Antonucci, and other great favorites.

On Friday evening only representation of *Ernani*, with Carmen Poch, Mazzolini, Bellini, and Antonucci in the cast.

On Saturday afternoon second grand matinee. *Crispino e la Comare*, by special request.

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.—An entirely new and most attractive bill is offered this evening. M'me Parepa, Signors Brignoli, Ferranti, and Fortuna in favorite selections. Mr. Carl Rosa and Mr. S. B. Mills will execute several splendid solos on the violin and piano. The Musical Fund Hall has been crowded each evening with the *elite* of our city.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Fast Family* for the last time this evening. It has proved very successful. To-morrow (Thursday) evening, first time in this city of Boucicault's *Janet Pride*, with a first-rate cast. On Saturday afternoon a grand family matinee will be given.

On next Wednesday evening Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the great Philadelphia comedian, will have the honor of appearing in his native city (the city of his well-remembered father, and many near and dear relatives) for the first time in thirteen years, in his great character of "Rip Van Winkle." In this part he has made a world-wide reputation. Philadelphians will see to it that he is welcomed home again in a flattering manner. A beautiful photograph portrait of Mr. Jefferson will be presented to every one visiting the theatre on that evening.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Booth appears this evening in the splendid *role* of the "Stranger," in Kotzebue's great play of that name. Miss Susan Denin plays "Mrs. Haller." The attractive comedy of the *Honeymoon* will also be given, with Mr. J. B. Roberts as the "Duke Aranza," and Miss Susan Denin as "Juliana."

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Miss Kate Fisher appears in *Maseppa*, with her trained horse "Wonder." El Nino Eddie, the child wonder, also appears every evening.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY have a splendid programme for this evening.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

FIRE.—At the corner of Third and Mount Vernon streets, South Ward, stands a one-story frame building, during the week occupied by a day school, and on Sunday by a Sunday School, under the control of the First Presbyterian Church, North Ward, and known as the "Mission School." About half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning some scoundrels, after effecting an entrance, tore up about half of the library and set the building on fire. Fortunately it was discovered in time, and the flames were quickly subdued, but not before they had burned a large hole in the south side, which will prevent the holding of the schools for a month at least. The property is owned by Mr. Stevens. The loss will not exceed $100. Two men, supposed to be the incendiaries, have been arrested.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

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COACHMEN'S COATS,

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HUNTING COATS.

HUNTING COATS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(For Additional Local Items see Third Page.)

A PAIR OF 'EM.—Two darkies, who both gave the name of William Jones, were arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion of fraud. They were carrying around books to receive subscriptions for the "Union Colored Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Church. They were arrested at Eleventh and South streets, and at the time of their arrest had succeeded in obtaining various small sums of money, ranging from twenty-five cents to one dollar and a half. They had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, and it appearing, from the evidence, that they had no authority to collect the money for the purposes set forth, they were committed to answer on suspicion of fraud.

SMUGGLERS.—James Morrison and John Tracey, two enterprising gentleman who have no manner of respect for the revenue laws, were detected in a kind of underhand proceeding about 1 o'clock this morning. As one of the police officers on the beat in Ashburton street, near the Park, was walking along his beat, he observed the worthy pair carrying a couple of buckets of some liquid that they seemed to regard with loving care. As he approached nearer he detected the witching smell of "old rye," and not being able to reconcile their story with the facts, arrested them both. They had a hearing before the United States Commissioner.

STEALING BAGS.—John Johnson made a raid upon a market wagon this morning. Going through the market in Second street at a very early hour, the temptation to appropriate something to his own use was too strong to be resisted, and he "went through" one of the market wagons he saw standing by the sidewalk near Buttonwood street. He was only able to get a couple of bags, and made off with them, but was observed and followed. He was arrested at Second and Wood streets, and was taken before Alderman Toland. After a hearing, he was held in $1000 bail to answer.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Elizabeth Bowman, who keeps a house that is of the worst description, and the resort of disorderly characters, was arrested yesterday morning. It is alleged that for some time past the house has been a nuisance to the neighborhood, and has been a great source of annoyance to every one who might chance to be in that locality. After frequent complaints, the police authorities sent and had the proprietress arrested. The house is in the rear of No. 909 Market street. Elizabeth Bowman had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and was held in $600 bail to answer for keeping a disorderly and bawdy house.

RESCUING A PRISONER.—There are some men who, in their devoted friendship, cannot bear to see a comrade in the hands of the myrmidons of the law. Stephen Music is one of these mortals. He is very apt to get drunk, and when in that condition he attempted to release a friend of his from the custody of a policeman at Girard avenue and Randolph street yesterday morning. He succeeded in getting arrested himself, and was escorted with all due ceremony to the august presence of Alderman Shoemaker, who, after hearing the facts of the case, committed him in default of bail to answer.

RECKLESS CONDUCT.—Thomas Conner, a reckless Jehu, got himself into trouble yesterday. It appears that he was driving his team in a furious manner near Twentieth and Market streets, when he drove into another wagon, injuring it to a considerable extent. Instead of stopping to inquire what damage he had done, he drove off, and was not arrested until he had got to Seventh and Market streets, where his career was brought to a temporary close. He had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, who held him in $500 to answer the charge of malicious mischief.

ANOTHER RIOTER.—Owen McCarty, who was concerned in the cowardly assault upon Sergeant Welsh and Officer Orr, at the corner of Twentieth and Catharine streets, on the afternoon of election day, was arrested at Nineteenth and Lombard streets, and had a hearing before Alderman Beitler. There were a number of others concerned in the affair, and the authorities seem determined to bring all concerned in it to punishment. McCarty was held in $2500 bail for a further hearing at the Central Station, this afternoon, on the charge of assault and battery and riot.

STEALING EGGS.—This morning a negro named William Smith was observed carrying a large bucketful of eggs. Suspecting that he did not come into the possession of these luxuries of the season in a legal way, an officer overhauled him, and questioned his right of possession. William was unable to answer his searching interrogatories in a satisfactory manner, and was in consequence put in durance vile. He had an examination before Alderman Beitler, who committed him to answer for larceny.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE.—We would call the attention of our readers to the magnificent sale of triple-plated Silver Ware and Cutlery, direct from the firm of Messrs. Deakin & Sons, manufacturers by royal authority, Spring Street Works, Sheffield, England, on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, comprising a general assortment. Persons wishing to purchase a good article should attend the sale at Scott's Art Gallery. Every article guaranteed.

DESTRUCTION OF A DRYING-HOUSE.—There was an alarm of fire this morning about four o'clock, at Cressonville. It proved to be the drying-house occupied by Mr. George P. Evans. The fire gained headway so rapidly as to resist the most strenuous efforts of the citizens and firemen to subdue it, and it was soon a mass of ruins. The building was owned by Mr. John Bruner, whose loss, about $5000, is fully covered by insurance.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.—An office has been established at No. 828 Chesnut street, where persons travelling can purchase tickets at regular rates for any city or town in the United States—North, South, East, or West. They can also have their baggage checked through to any point, and delivered at their hotels or private residences to order, through the agency of Graham's Baggage Express, a most reliable and accommodating Company.

REMOVAL.—Owing to the greatly increasing business of the Equitable Insurance Company of Philadelphia—a very safe and reliable institution of the kind—the old quarters, No. 226 Chesnut street, have been vacated, and a larger and more convenient office has been selected, at No. 108 South Fourth street, where increased facilities for the transaction of business will be afforded.

VALUABLE MEDICINE.—The sale of that remarkable and truly valuable preparation, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, is constantly and rapidly increasing. During the past year the demand for the great remedy has been altogether unprecedented. Scarcely a week passes by during which we do not hear of some remarkable cure having been performed within the circle of our acquaintance by the use of Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—*Providence General Advertiser.*

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

A "STUNNING" STYLE—

A London dandy has invented
Something of common styles ahead;
His linen fronts are ornamented
With flourishes worked in gold thread.
Now, those who pine in Cupid's fetters
Might thus, to prove their constant flame
Each on his bosom wear the letters
Of his bewitching fair one's name!
But those for true good taste who call,
Should view the styles of Tower Hall.

Our stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing is the fullest and most complete in Philadelphia. Prices are lower, and nearer those of *old times*, than for several years.

Half way between

FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

LATEST PARIS STYLES.—Mademoiselle Keona, Modiste, No. 904 Walnut street, would inform her numerous patrons that she is in receipt per last steamer from Europe, of a select and elegant assortment of Paris Millinery, embracing the latest styles—none of which have as yet been exhibited in this country. These choice goods will be open to customers on Wednesday, the 24th inst. Those in search of the latest novelties should avail themselves of this grand opening

WE HAVE SEEN at the Clothing House of C. Somers & Son Fancy Cassimere for suits; Satin-faced and Chinchilla Beaver Overcoats, which are made up in the most substantial way. Also magnificent stock of choice uncut goods to select from for measure. Every garment made by this House warranted to fit. Reed's Patent Button used, which prevents the disagreeable necessity of sewing on buttons.

THE OLDEST MEDICAL PRACTICE is that of the family. Long before doctors were known, the head of the family examined and prescribed for the members. From the necessity of the case, the first and most important stage of every disease is treated by the patient's parents or nurse. This being so, how important that the means on hand should be simple, ample, and efficient! Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics (advertised in another column) perfectly meet this want, and should be in the hands of every intelligent family. Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

HONESTY is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation of that unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

ATHLETICS VS. ATLANTICS.—Notice—Athletics are informed that no matter how Athletic they may be, they can find suits of Clothing ready made at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental, that will be sure to fit them, and "no muffin." Atlantics do, and all at low figures.

PAULUS, THE HATTER,
Beats them all,
Southeast corner Second and South.

CARAMELS.—CARAMELS.—CARAMELS.—George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

THE REASON that induces so many to resort to B. F. Reimer's Photographic Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, is because they get superior pictures at moderate charges

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

ALL FLAVORS of Ice Creams and Ices made to order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE FOR TAILORS SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS LATEST AND BEST

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
WANAMAKER & BROWN
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CARNS—COOK.—On the 23d instant, by the Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, Mr. GILBERT CARNS to Miss CAROLINE COOK, all of this city.

SALLADE—INGLIS.—On Monday, the 17th ultimo, by the Rev. D. Washburn, No. 815 S. Third street, Mr. ISRAEL B. SALLADE and Miss MARGARET E. INGLIS.

DIED.

ADDISON.—On the 23d instant, WILLIAM ADDISON, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and the members of Washington Lodge, No. 2, I. O. of O. F. and National Encampment, No. 47, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 802 Wood street, on Friday, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

ALDEN.—On the 21st instant, JOSEPH P., son of Manoah and Sarah Alden, aged 33 years 1 month and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, Olive Branch Lodge, No. 115, I. O. of O. F., and Philadelphia Encampment, No. 11, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1933 Hamilton street, on Thursday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

BAKER.—On the 22d instant, ANNA M., daughter of Jeremiah H. and Jane Baker, and grand-daughter of James Martin, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1633 Richmond street, Twenty-fifth Ward, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

DOUGHARTY.—On Sunday morning, the 21st instant, after a lingering illness, JOHN A. DOUGHARTY, Sr., in the 79th year of his age.

His many friends, and the members of the Hibernia Society and the Corn Exchange Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1758 Frankford road, on Thursday morning, the 25th instant, at 8½ o'clock

HACKER.—At noon, on the 21st instant, JEREMIAH HACKER, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, in Germantown, on Fifth day, the 25th instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

McLEOD.—On the 17th instant, in Philadelphia, Mr. ROBERT C. McLEOD, late of the firm of Wainwright & McLeod, bankers, of New York, son of Isabella and the late Thomas C. McLeod, aged 25 years

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 322 Christian street, on Saturday afternoon the 27th instant at 2 o'clock.

O'BRIEN.—On the 23d instant, MARY, wife of John O'Brien, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 316 South street, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

TUCKER.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 20th instant on his way home from the army in Texas Captain HENRY TUCKER, 6th United States Cavalry, aged 34 years, son of John and Louisa M. Tucker

The male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1014 Walnut street, on Thursday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALKER.—On the 21st instant after a short illness HENRY K. WALKER, son of Sarah and the late John R. Walker, in the 32d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1234 N. Sixth street, on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

WITHEY.—Suddenly, on the 23d instant, ROHAN W. WITHEY.

The relatives and friends, also the associations to which he was attached, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 1965 Frankford road, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock To proceed to Hanover Street Ground

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable, and Fashionable.

PARLOR SKATES FOR IN-DOOR EXERCISE, or for practice before commencing to skate upon skates. Two makes of them for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SAUSAGE-CUTTING MACHINES AND Cleavers, Choppers, Butcher-Knives, Butcher Steels, Meat Hooks, &c., for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SOME ARTICLES OF WOODEN AND Tinware, Baskets, and Step-Ladders, and our usual full assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Cutlery, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of P. MADEIRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 15 1m

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street,
9 15 5 Next door to Post Office.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 245 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 24 3m

McCURDY & DUNKLE,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED

A CASE OF NEW STYLE PLAIDS, at 50 cent per yard.
PLAIDS at $1·00, $1·25, and $1·50; very handsome at $2·00.
COLORED SILKS, from $1·50 to $4·00 per yard.
BLACK SILKS at all prices.
IRISH POPLINS, best quality, $3·00.
SHAWLS, BLANKETS, BALMORALS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES, in great variety, at prices below competition.
8 13 wsm

AT RETAIL.

MOURNING GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,

OFFER AT RETAIL

A Large Assortment of the Best Fabrics of

Mourning Goods at Low Prices.

BLACK BIARRITZ,
BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BLACK REPS,
BLACK BOMBAZINES,
BLACK TAMISE,
BLACK MERINOES,
BLACK DELAINES,
BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS,
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS.
BLACK CRAPE VEILS,
BLACK KID GLOVES,
ETC. ETC. 10 19 rmw6trp

LACE CURTAINS!

LACE CURTAINS!

Nottingham Lace Curtains,

From the Lowest to the Highest Prices, of Beautiful Designs.

JOHN M. FINN,
SEVENTH AND ARCH.
The above Curtains are offered at unusually LOW PRICES. 10 20 swf

CHEROKEE CURE,

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE,

CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY

YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, VIZ.:—
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE
WEAK NERVES,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

THE CHEROKEE CURE
Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.
Thirty-two page pamphlet sent in a sealed envelope, free to any address.
Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.
Sold by all Druggists; or will be sent by express to any portion of the world, on the receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,
DR. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 Walker street, New York

CHEROKEE REMEDY
Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz.: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Ureters, Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the
CHEROKEE INJECTION,
does not fail to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female, during recent cases in from one to three days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.
Price, Remedy, One Bottle, $2. Three Bottles, $5.
" Injection " " $2. " " $5.
The Cherokee "*Cure*," "*Remedy*," and "*Injection*" are to be found in all well-regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merit. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money—in place of these. *Do not deceive!* If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed, and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief heretofore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us in *perfect confidence*. We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice, to the sole proprietor,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 5 mwfrp No. 37 WALKER Street, N. Y.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CERTIFY THAT we have been cured of the following diseases:—Henry Kilpatrick, No. 523 South Sixteenth street, John Farren, No. 1240 North Front street, Mrs. Martin, No. 1668 Jones, above Market street, cured of the most malignant and excruciating rheumatic pains; John Maffitt, pronounced incurable of dropsy, and cured, residence back of No. 1328 North Front street, all cured by Dr. J. McLEOD, office No. 526 POWELL street, between Fifth and Sixth, and Spruce and Pine streets, Philadelphia. The afflicted in all cases are invited to call. Advice free. 9 22 wfrtrp

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

FOURTH EDITION

FIRE AT NASHVILLE.

LOSS, $1,000,000.

NASHVILLE, October 24.—A conflagration commenced at one o'clock this morning, destroying $1,000,000 worth of property, including the *Banner* office, the large drug house of Yargan & Co. Lewis Ens' billiard saloon, the drug house of Hastcott & Co., with many smaller establishments, law offices, and private apartments.

The fire was not checked until 3 o'clock, and has destroyed all south of Front and Cedar streets, from Cherry to Printer's alley, extending through to Deaderick street. Morell's photograph gallery, well known to the men of the army of the Cumberland, was entirely consumed. A man sleeping up-stairs broke his leg by jumping to the street. A number of the old land marks of Nashville are gone.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, October 22.

A False Report.

Some sensation was created in Washington this morning by the rumor that the marines at the Washington Navy Yard had been ordered to Baltimore. It proves untrue. It seems to have originated in the fact that, on the day of the Baltimore municipal election, the marines, as well as other troops, were under orders here to hold themselves in readiness. It is now thought that Governor Swann will throw the question in dispute between him and the Police Commissioners into the Courts, and let it hang there until the excitement has subsided.

The Mexican Question.

The statement so persistently circulated just now to the effect that our Government has negotiated to establish a protectorate for the Juarez Government in Mexico, for territorial consideration, seems to be made in the interest of the Juarez bond holders. It is certain there is no ground for the story.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Political Disturbance—The President will Furnish Troops if Requested, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, October 24.—George Peabody arrived here this afternoon to attend the dedication of the Peabody Institute to-morrow, which will be a grand affair. Mr. Peabody comes as the guest of the city, with a suite of rooms secured at Barnum's. A grand dinner is to be given him at the Eutaw House.

Nothing additional is known regarding the Police Commissioners. They refuse to appear again before Governor Swann either in person or by counsel, and are determined to disregard his action. This morning's *Gazette* asserts that General Canby told the Mayor and the Police Board he would be here with five thousand troops on election day, by the President's orders, if Governor Swann made the request, to quell any disturbance, and, if necessary, martial law would be declared. This is considered doubtful.

The Russian-American Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 23.—News from the Russian-American Telegraph expedition says that the Russian corvette *Variog* sailed on the 6th of August for the Amoor river, having on board Count Ansoff. The *Variog* reached Ghyiga August 15, and sailed four days later for Ochotsk, Major S. Abasa, chief of the Russian portion of the expedition, had explored the route and determined in regard to the portion of the lines between Ghyiga and Ochotsk.

Captain Manhood had explored the route between the mouth of the Amoor river and Ochotsk, and joined Major Abasa at the latter points. Various explorations had determined the route between Behring's Sea and the terminus of the line at the mouth of the Amoor river. Timber was plenty, and 400 poles were expected to be ready before the close of the present season.

The natives were very friendly along the whole route, and offered the use of their dog teams to assist in transporting materials, and have contracted to supply any amount of reindeer meat. Major Abasa has purchased a large number of dog teams, and established fisheries to supply the dogs with food. The Russian Government officials have rendered every facility to the expeditionists, without awaiting instructions from St. Petersburg, and Count Ansoff has issued orders to all officials to render any service necessary for the completion of the line.

When the necessary material is received the work will be pushed forward with great rapidity.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 23.—A Los Angelos despatch says that a fierce fight had occurred between the citizens and a murderous band of Indians, in the vicinity of Hardersville, in which fifty of the latter were killed, and the citizens lost none. General Rufus Ingalls and General M. D. Simpson are on a tour of inspection of the military posts in the Pacific Division.

They left Los Angelos October 12, for San Diego and Fort Yuma. A Tahiti letter of August 31 says that the growth of cotton is extending. Eighty tons have been shipped to Bordeaux, and eighty tons more would be shipped in January. A steam sugar mill had arrived there from London. The ship *Gahatin*, of Hong Kong, took $371,000 in gold and silver bars and Mexican dollars.

Sales were made yesterday of Hawaiian sugars at 10 cents, and Eastern crushed at 12½ cents ₩ pound. Costa Rica coffee is quoted at 23 cents ₩ pound. The extreme quotation for dry hides is 14 cents ₩ pound. American shipping grade wool is quoted at 16 cents ₩ pound. The Panama steamer which sails to-morrow carries 20 tons of Japan tea for New York.

The Money Market is very tight, and the rate of interest 1½ per cent. Telegraphic transfers are quoted at 4 per cent. In Mining stocks there is nothing doing; Yellow Jacket, $6·15; Chollar Potosi, $102; Ophir, $91. Legal-tenders, 69. Wheat is advancing; sales to-day, $1·75 per 100 pounds.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The steamship *Virginia*, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., arrived at this port this morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

BOSTON, October 13.—The Royal Mail steamship *China*, from Halifax, arrived at this port last night. Her mails and the newspaper bag for the Associated Press were forwarded to New York in the early morning train, and is due there about 6 o'clock this evening.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, October 23.—The Republicans of the Tenth Congressional District have nominated D. L. Davies for re election to Congress.

In the Sixth District, T. O. Prince, of Winchester, received the Democratic nomination for Congress.

From China.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 23.—Advices from China say that the Marine Court of Hong-Kong has deprived Captain Rush, of the ship *Fair Light*, of his master's certificate for six months for losing his vessel.

Loss of the Ship "Fortuna."

BOSTON, October 23.—The Hanoverian ship *Fortuna*, from Liverpool for New York, with a general cargo of merchandise and salt, encountered a hurricane on the 3d and 4th inst., in latitude 31·44, longitude 34·05, and on the 6th was abandoned in a sinking condition. All hands were rescued by the ship *Winged Hunter*, from Calcutta, and arrived at this port to-day.

The Lamirande Case.

MONTREAL, October 24.—The counsel for Lamirande have advised the British Ambassador at Paris to demand a cessation of the proceedings against him until the facts of his abduction from Canada are received.

The Fenian prisoners here will probably be tried at Bedford, but the day is not fixed yet.

The Quebec Sufferers.

OTTAWA, C. W., October 24.—The city is being canvassed for subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the Quebec fire. The City Council has subscribed £1000.

A fire is now raging in the woods north of here, causing considerable alarm to the farmers.

The First Snow.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 24.—Snow commenced falling here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

BUFFALO, October 24.—The weather here is clear, but very cold.

Very Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 24.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 100½; Cumberland preferred, 58½; Illinois Central scrip, 128; Michigan Southern, 92½; New York Central, 121½; Reading, 113½; Hudson River, 126½; Canton Company, 53½; Virginia 6s, 68; Missouri 6s, 82½; Erie Railroad, 82½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 63½; Treasury 7 3-10's, 106½; Ten forties, 100; Five-twenties, 114½; United States Coupon 6s, 113½; Gold, 148.

JAMES A. FREEMAN'S SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE TO-DAY.—20 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company. Not sold.
500 shares New Grenada Mineral Land Company. Not sold.
150 shares Schomacker Piano Forte Manufacturing Company. Not sold.
Lot No. 1018 Section B, Monument Square, Monument Cemetery. $30.
A three-story brick dwelling, 18 by 58 feet. $4400.
A frame house and lot, corner of Swanson and Union streets. $700.
Houses and lot, Seventh street, below Bedford, 20 by 86 feet. $20 ground-rent. $2100
Dwelling, with side yard, Thirteenth street above Spring Garden, 27 by 82½ feet. Clear. $7400 bid
Two three-story brick dwellings, Marshall street, above Thompson. $6380.
Brick dwelling and lot, 28 by 174 feet 10 inches, from Seventh street to Marshall. $72 ground-rent. $2150.
Three building lots, east side of Seventh street, below Master; the first 18 by 175 feet, the remaining 18 by 100 feet deep. $63 ground-rent. $1900 each.
Manayunk Tavern stand and lot, Main street, Manayunk. Clear. $5000.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 24

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS

$400 City 6s old	97½	200 sh Ocean	s60 30
$2000 do new	101½	400 sh do	s30 6
$8000 do new	101½	200 sh do	6
$2000 Susq Canal bds	66	10 sh Leh Val	57½
$5000 Ph & E 6s	92	100 sh N Y & Mid	44
$1500 U S 7 30s June	105½	200 sh Read	b30 58½
500 sh Egbert	½	4 sh Cam & Am	139½
100 sh Susq Can pfd	30½	100 sh Cam & Amb	b30 31

SECOND BOARD

$2000 Pa 5s	93½	27 sh Penn R	57½
$500 Ph & E 6s	92½	60 sh Harrisburg R	56
$5000 Leh 6s 84	92½	100 sh Cam & Amb	b5 31½
$2400 City 6s new	101½	100 sh N Central	48
500 sh Mich. Central	g2½	50 sh Del Div	67½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, October 24.—The Flour Market was quiet to-day, but holders are very firm in their views, and in some instances are asking an advance which buyers are not disposed to pay. About 900 bbls. were taken by the home consumers, principally Northwestern extra family, at $12 75@13 75, including 100 bbls Ohio Co. at $15; superfine at $7 75@8 75; old stock and fresh ground extras at $8@12; and fancy brands at $15@16 50 according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce, and in fair request, with small sales at $7 25@7 50 ₩ bbl. In Corn Meal no change to notice.

The movements in the Wheat Market continue to be of an extremely limited character, but holders are very firm in their demands. Sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania and Southern red at from $3 to $3 25. White may be quoted at $3 35@3 40. Rye is in good request, and prices are higher. Sales of 2000 bushels Western at $1·40. Corn is unsettled, and prices have advanced 3c per bushel. Sales of 2000 bushels of yellow at $1·18. Oats are in steady request, with sales of new Southern at 60@61c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. We quote the former at $1 25@1·30, and the latter at $1·30@1·50.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania bbls. at $2·40@2 41, and Ohio at $2·43

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,

POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!!

NO CURE, NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible, inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $5 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
W. C. Yost, No. 1836 N. Thirteenth street

AN ALE-EGORICAL SKETCH.

History of Ale.

The following extracts are copied from the quarto edition of a beautifully printed and illustrated little volume entitled "Ale: in Prose and Verse, by Barry Gray and John Savage." Mr. Gray has strung together, in a ballad of thirty-two stanzas, sundry pretty conceits concerning ale, the people who make it, and the people who drink it, and added thereto many pleasing incidents of a tonic, Teutonic, and Platonic character. Mr. Savage's part of the work, a history of ale from early times to the present day, shows great research, and contains much matter of a valuable as well as an interesting character. The book is dedicated to the memory of the late John Taylor, of Albany, formerly Mayor of that city, and known as one of the largest and most successful brewers of ale in this country. The book is not for sale, but is intended solely for presentation, an edition of ten thousand five hundred copies, octavo and quarto size, having been printed.

LET US DRINK.

Tom Miller, gay and festive fellow,
Come, put aside your books and pen,
And we will let our hearts grow mellow,
By mingling with our brother men.
We're dull as monks in lyied c oisters;
We need wherewith our hearts to cheer;
We'll find it in a dozen oysters,
And in two mugs of sparkling beer.

John Taylor was a famous brewer,
In Albany for years he dwelt,
And never nobler man or truer,
Than he, before God's throne e'er knelt.
You knew him, Tom, and oft united
With those to whom his love was dear,
Around the festal board, delighted
To quaff his generous foaming beer.

You know his sons, both Joe and William,
Two glorious men as e'er drew breath,
And there was Ned—one in a million!
But his bright eyes are closed in death.
A truce, though, Tom, to thoughts of sorrow,
Grieving o'er friends doth nought avail;
What if the grave claims us to-morrow!
To-day we'll drink our mug of ale.

And such a'e, too, my jolly fellow,
As well would suit the gods to quaff;
'Twill make the saddest hearts grow mellow,
And cause the gloomiest man to laugh.
I've drank the wines of many a vine-land,
The product of both hill and dale,
But I'd exchange the best of Rhineland
For one full mug of Taylor's ale.

TOO-TONIC.

The bearded Teuton, round and burly,
May find the best of festal cheer—
Whether the hour be late or early—
In countless mugs of lager beer.
His flaxen-haired and blue-eyed daughter,
May even o'er my tastes prevail,
And—for her eyes do cruel slaughter—
Make me forego my favorite ale.

But only for a little season,
An hour or two in Jones' Wood,
For when returns my calmer reason,
I shake my head and say, "No good."
Lager may do for plump Dutch maiden,
To wash down Schweitzer cheese severs,
But I prefer my table laden
With Shrewsburys and foaming beers.

AN EARLY LOVE.

October's brewage, pure and creamy,
Fragrant of hops and mait new-made,
To childhood's days, so sweet and dreamy,
Fraught more with sunshine than with shade,
Carried us back to when we rambled
With pretty Madge o'er hill and dale,
While crusty Watch before us gambolled,
Long ere we knew the taste of ale.

The scent of blossoming hops was wafted
From fields where vines innumerous grew,
And 'mid its perfume there was grafted
A savor which the barley knew;
Those climbing vines, those fields of barley,
Heard then full many a pleasant tale,
While for her kisses we did parley,
Recalled to mind now o'er our ale.

Those halcyon days long since have vanished,
For Madge, dear Madge, is now but dust;
Her form from earth for ever banished,
Her spirit mingles with the just.
But while remembrance bids us weep her,
Our love through life will never fail,
For in our heart of hearts we'll keep her,
And drink her memory in our ale.

EARLY MENTION OF BEER.

The mention of beer or fermented liquor is, in the common phrase, as old as the hills. If the antiquity of its appearance on the historical records of Old Earth has any recommendatory qualifications, as is frequently the case with other things, certainly its importance will not be considered far behind almost any other article of domestic use.

Tradition, failing in the remoteness of the earlier stages of its being to fix with certainty the invention of beer on earth, takes refuge in the regions of mythology, and accords its first creation to the god Bacchus. Whether beer owes its paternity to the jolly Demon Bonus (one of the many names given to the god of wine, because, at all feasts, the last glass was drank to his honor), or to any less heathen or more drunken demi-god, is a matter of small consequence in these days of earthly progressiveness.

WHO INVENTED BEER?

Coming to what appeals more to our reason, we find that Herodotus, whose writings are the first extant of Grecian historians, and who flourished in the close of the fifth century previous to the Christian era, sets beer down as an Egyptian invention, and ascribes its discovery to Isis, wife of Assyria. She brewed a wine or beverage from barley; and Mr. Talboys Wheeler, in his remarkably literary panorama of the history, manners, arts, and social condition of the ancients of that day, tells us that, as vines did not grow in Egypt, the wines of Greece and Phœnicia were very largely imported and consumed by those able to enjoy such indulgence; but those who could not buy the foreign growths, drunk a kind of home-made wine or beer, produced from barley, which, however, was very superior to the ale drank by the lower orders in Greece. Xenophon, in his description of the retreat of the ten thousand, (of which he was a general), after the battle of Cunaxa, sixty miles from Babylon, in the year 401 B. C., mentions beer as a beverage. Diodorus Siculus, who flourished in the first century before Christ, alludes to a fermented decoction of barley as one of the ordinary beverages of the Egyptians, and Tacitus (born Anno Domini 57) adopts the dates given by the older Greek writers, and states that such a drink was much used by the Germans.

THE NATIONAL DRINK OF THE TEUTONS.

Beer was the national drink of the Teutons. It was the patent beverage of the heroes and sea-rovers of the Northland, and not only filled up the measure of delight, next to fighting, in this world, but entered largely into their expected joys in Valhalla. To drink ale in the halls of Odin, even from the skulls of their foes, deprived death of its terrors. The death-chant of Ragnar Lodbrog, a famous sea-king, who was captured and killed in prison by a Northumbrian king, about A. D. 865, exhibits the beer hopes of the Norse heroes:—

"We fought with our swords; still I delight
When I think of the banquet prepared
By the father of Baldur to regale the brave;
There we shall copiously drink of ale,
Out of cups that are formed of the
Skulls of our foes."

* * * * * * *

"Now cease our song—the goddesses come
And invite me home to the Hall of Odin;
Happy there, on a high-raised throne,
Seated with gods, I shall quaff my ale."

THE ALE AND BEER OF RUSSIA.

In Russia, ale and beer are of universal acceptance. The beer of Riga is of a superior order, and the ale of Okka, in Nishney Novogorod, is said to partake of the character of Burton, both in quality and flavor. *Quass* and *Braga* are in common use. The *Quass*, which is the ordinary household beverage is made of barley malt, and small proportions of rye and malt and unbolted rye meal, sometimes varied by adding raisins to make it foam, a piece of rye bread to acidulate it, or different fruits to give it color. In all the modes of making it cold or tepid, water is poured on the ingredients, the pans greased and set in a hot oven. *Kissiyschtschy* is the name of a kind of *Quass*, made from rye meal and boiling water, violently stirred. Cold water is added, and, after fermentation, it is said to be a fine drink, foamy, effervescent, sparkling like Seltzer water, and bearing a resemblance to the *Hornerbier* of Vienna. *Braga* is a thick white liquor, vinous in flavor, heady, and drank by "the common people." It is made of oat meal, or wheat and hops, and is pleasant when fresh.

ALE AMONG THE POETS.

Ale has not been overlooked by the poets and dramatists. *Sir John Barleycorn* has been a standing character with them. He is the Gambrinus of our race, and the history of the beverage represented by him receives a great deal of lively illustration from the attention and writings of the poets and *literati*. Of course it is neither desirable nor necessary that the many noticeable allusions to ale, which occur throughout the writings in the English tongue, should be referred to, much less quoted; but it will be in generous accord with the subject—being, as it were, the creamy foam beads on the brown or amber beverage—to draw upon literature and the lives of eminent people for some illustration of that which so happily inspired them on various occasions.

SALE AMONG THE DRAMATISTS.

In connection with the subject, it is certainly interesting to know that Shakespeare's father was one of the ale-tasters of Stratford-upon-Avon about the same time that he was a member of the corporation of that borough. The stage furnishes many glimpses characteristic not only of the use of ale but of the peculiar qualities and special local brewings of it. The famous scene between old "Will Boniface" and "Aimwell," in Farquhar's *Beau's Stratagem*, for instance, which is one of the heartiest passages in the whole range of comedy, and in which the jolly host, who was as particular in the age of his ale as of his children, describes Litchfield brew "smooth as oil, sweet as milk, clear as amber, and strong as brandy," with the additional information that "it will be just fourteen years old the fifth day of next March, old style."

PUNCH, CLARET, AND BEER.

"Morgan Odoherty," who had experience and great taste in such matters, advises people, instead of "dram drinking," which is an infamous and ruinous practice, and "port drinking," which is provocative of blobby Bardolphian noses, to "drink as much good claret, good punch, or good beer, as you can get hold of, for these liquors make a man an Adonis." Analyzing the effect produced on the appearance of these liquors, he gives the palm to claret—the tasting of which, he says, creates a peculiar delicacy of expression about the mouth. "Beer, though last," he adds, "is not the least in its beautifying powers. A beer-drinker's cheek is like some of the finest species of apples—

'The side that's next the sun.'

Such a cheek carries one back into the golden age, reminding us of Eve, Helen, Atalanta, and I know not what more. Upon the whole, I should, if called upon to give a decided opinion as to these matters, in the present state of my information and feeling, say as follows:—'Give me the cheek of a beer-bibber—the calf of a punch-bibber—and the mouth of a claret-bibber.'"

PIOZZI, MALIBRAN, AND SIDDONS.

What a chain of literary circumstances, and what an interesting fund of anecdote, is there not based upon and woven round Sam Johnson's residence, under the roof of Mr. Thrale, the brewer, famous as the husband of his wife, *nee* Hester Lynch; and, after his death, the vain, garrulous, keen, brilliant, and interesting Madame Piozzi! *Apropos* of ladies illustrating the ale and beer history, it will be remembered that the angelic Mal brau was devoted—probably for the sake of her complexion—to a "pot of half and half." Even the Siddons herself is the inspiration of a few very characteristic anecdotes relating to the "malt." Her predilection for a "pint of beer," on one occasion, produced a very novel and ridiculous stage effect; the boy, who was hurriedly despatched for the beverage, rushed back to the theatre, and, not finding Mrs. Siddons in the green-room or on the wings, and, intent on his errand, darted on the stage and presented the foaming pewter to the great actress, then going through the sleeping scene of "Lady Macbeth."

The other anecdote presents her as somewhat, if not very stagey off the stage. Moore told Shiel, the author of *Evadne* of an occasion when a large party were invited to meet her. She remained silent, as was her wont, and disappointed the expectations of the whole company, who watched for every syllable that should escape her lips. At length, however, being asked if she would have some Burton Ale, she replied, with a sepulchral intonation, that "she liked ale vastly." Lockhart gives another and similar anecdote. When the guest of Scott, Mrs. Siddons, in an eminently tragic voice, addressed a servant:—"I asked for water, boy—you've brought me beer." Shelton Mackenzie having detailed one of these anecdotes to Maturin, author of *Bertram*, the latter very aptly said:—"The voice of Mrs. Siddons, like St. Paul's bell, should never toll except for the death of kings."

THE CONVERSION OF SENATOR WILSON.

The religious conversion of Senator Wilson, which some have affirmed and others have denied, is announced by the Senator himself in the following remarks made by him at a revival meeting at Natick, Mass., last week. The recent converts being invited to speak, Senator Wilson was one of the first to rise, and he spoke in substance as follows:—

"He felt he owed it to himself, to his friends about him, and to the cause of his Redeemer, to say a few words, though he did it with some reluctance. For more than thirty years he had attended the services of God on that spot, and had listened to hundreds of sermons. He had been convinced of the truths thus set forth, and had no excuse to offer for so long delaying to give his personal attention to the subject. He had never shielded himself by infidelity, or defended his position by that poorest of all excuses—the faults of professing Christians. Whenever addressed personally on the subject, as he had often been by friends from various parts of the country, he had always felt himself guilty before God, and yet he had lived more than fifty years rejecting God. He had seen the Christian die in the triumph of faith, and had often stood by dying soldiers and longed to speak some word of Christian comfort and cheer in their ears, and he could not. He had stood by the graves of those he loved best, and thought how often those lips, now cold in death, had breathed his name to heaven. He trusted that in answer to the prayers of a dear wife, of those dear departed ones, and of other dear friends, he had now found abiding peace. He would not exchange the hope he had for any earthly honor. He had enjoyed more peace and assurance during the past week than in any other period of his life. He gave himself, all he had, and all he hoped for, to his Lord and Master, and if anything had been kept back, he prayed that it might be revealed to him. The Senator was particularly glad to see so many young men coming forward in this good work, and called upon his neighbors and friends not to delay in making their peace with God. Scarred and seamed as we all are by sin, or at any rate as he felt himself to be, he rejoiced that there is mercy and salvation at the foot of the cross."

—Edwin Forrest writes from California to a friend in Boston, that his health is greatly improved by mountain exercise and spring bathing. He adds:—"My present intention is not to return to the East until next spring, for it would be too great a risk to encounter the rigors of a winter there, which might prove disastrous to the restoration of perfect health. I shall visit Sacramento and some few other towns, and then go to Los Angelos, where I shall enjoy a climate quite equal to that of the tropics." Mr. Forrest sold for thirty-five nights in San Francisco, and received nearly twenty thousand dollars in gold, but was compelled to suspend his engagement on account of ill-health.

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH

RETAIL DRY GOODS,

No. 903 CHESNUT S

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 8,

FOUR CASES LINSEYS FOR LADIES WALKING SUITS.

SILK PLUSH (NEW, FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.

WHITE WOOLLEN PETTICOATS.

NEW STYLE CLOAKINGS,

SILK AND WOOLLEN DRESS GOODS.

TO ALL OF WHICH HE INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION.

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CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

HEAVY 6-4 SWISS BUCKSKIN,

SUITABLE FOR

SACK COATS,

PANTS, AND

SUITINGS,

AT $2·50 PER YARD.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

10 23 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

H. STEEL & SON

Have Reduced their Entire Stock of

BLACK GROUND

COLORED FIGURED SILKS

TO $2·50.

ALSO, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

$6·50 MOIRE ANTIQUES TO $5.

32-INCH LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS

Reduced to $15.

32-INCH FINER CLOAKING VELVETS TO $20.

40-INCH STILL FINER CLOAKING VELVETS, TO $30.

10 22 3t

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

I have now in store and for sale a most complete and elegant stock of

POPLINS! POPLINS

PLAIN POPLINS.
PLAID POPLINS
EMPRESS CORD POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
CORDED SILK POPLINS.

One case of SILK STRIPE POPLINS, only 75 cents, worth $1 00.

MERINOES! MERINOES!

I have just opened a full line of FRENCH MERINOES, of all the most desirable shades and qualities.

New additions in DRESS GOODS made daily from the Philadelphia and New York Auctions.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

The Cheapest Muslin Store in the city.

Just opened, 2500 yards extra heavy Brown Sheeting, wide, for 24 cents.

One case of Pillow-Case Muslins best, for 33 cents.

GIVE US A CALL!

My stock of FLANNELS is large and cheap.

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ASTRACHAN CLOAKINGS

AT $3·50,

FROM AUCTION.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

10 23 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

RICH PLAID

1 Case Heavy All-Wool Real Plaid Poplins, $1·37½.
1 Case Very Rich Plaid Poplins, $1·50.
1 Case Fine Cord Poplins, $1·10.
1 Case Fine Cord, Very Rich Shades, $1·35.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

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THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

BLANKETS,

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LINEN GOODS,

And Housekeeping Articles Generally, is at the Cheap Dry Goods Store of

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LINENS.

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HAVE NOW OPEN

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LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING

GOODS.

Shirting and Pillow Linens.
Linen Sheetings, best makes.
Table Cloths and Napkins.
Table Damask, Towellings.
Quilts, in all qualities.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES,

With a general assortment of all goods in this line used in Housekeeping.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

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Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

MARY A. KERR,

N. W. Cor. TENTH and SOUTH Sts.

ENGLISH MERINOES,

2 yards wide, in colors and black, at $1·25 per yard. 4⅛ yards, a pattern, $5·62 for the dress.

These goods are the widest and finest in the city.

Also, nearly 3000 yards of

SUPERIOR QUALITY
BLACK ENGLISH MERINOES,

At $1·25 and $1·45 per yard, equal in appearance to French Merinoes.

REPS in desirable colors and shades, at 90c. per yard, full yard wide, 8 yards a dress pattern.

DOUBLE WIDTH ALPACA PLAIDS,

At 62½c., worth 75c.; styles can't be beat.

Superior quality of

ALL WOOL FRENCH MERINOES,

At $1·25 per yard.

BARGAINS IN SHAWLS, BLANKETS, AND BALMORAL SKIRTS. 10 19 6t rp*

FLANNELS.
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Real Welsh Flannel.
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Swanskin Flannel, very soft and heavy.
English Unshrinkable Flannel.
Persian Flannel, Silk Warp.
Ballardvale and other Domestic Flannels.
Domet and Gauze Flannel.
Red and Grey Flannels.
Fancy Sacque Flannels.
Canton Flannels.

A full assortment now received and for sale by

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

9 14 6m No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

BLANKETS.

The Subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

SUPERIOR QUALITY BLANKETS

All-Wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

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And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

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BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $5. [10 2 3m

Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.

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LINEN STORE,

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New Linen Sheetings,
Pillow and Bolster Casings,
Table Cloths,
Napkins and Doylies,
Towels, Etc. Etc. Etc.

I import and keep constantly on hand

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Hotels and Steamboats supplied with LINENS at Importer's package prices.

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GREAT BARGAINS.

1 Case Very Good, at 25 cents.
Very Heavy Swansdown Flannels.
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Fine Wide English Canton Flannels.

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FRENCH MERINOES.

1 Case New Shades, very good, $1·12½.
1 Case Lupin's, all colors, $1·25.
1 Case Superfine Quality, $1·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

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FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Handsome all-wool Plaid Poplins, $1 50.
Lupin's all-wool Delaines, 95c., worth $1 10
Fine quality Scarlet Sacque Flannels.
Large assortment Delaines and Calicoes.
Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests, all sizes.
Gents' heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1 25.
Cheapest Balmorals in the city.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings, from auction.
50 dozen superior quality Kid Gloves, $1 25.
Gents' new style Ties, 50 cents, a bargain.

CANTON FLANNELS!

3000 yards heaviest and best made.
Canton Flannels at 22, 25, 28, 31, to 37½ cents.

MUSLINS!

Muslins, all the best makes.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 31, 33, 35, to 39 cents.
Unbleached Muslins, 18, 21 25, 28, 30, to 37½ cents.
Pillow-Case and Sheeting Muslins.
25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached made.
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45, 50c., to $1.
Cotton and Wool Flannels, 31, 40, 45, 50c, etc.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 65 cents.
Shirting and Sacque Flannels, etc.

CHEAPEST BLANKETS IN THE CITY.

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HAVE JUST OPENED FROM AUCTION

One case all-wool Plaids, $1·12½ per yard.
Do do $1 37½ per yard.
Tartan plaids, very cheap, 37½c.
Plain and Plaid Poplins.
French Merinoes, $1 12½ per yard.
Fine quality black Merinoes and Delaines.
Fine quality black Alpacas, etc. etc.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Good all-wool Flannels for 37½, 40, 42, 45, 50, 60c., up to $1 25 per yard.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannel, 50, 65 69, and 85c.
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Best make Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

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Bleached Table Linens, $1, $1 25, $1·50, $1·75, and $2 per yard.
Power Loom Table Linens, 75, 80, 90, $1, and $1 15 per yard.
Linen Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 17, 19, and 20c per yard.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hem-stitched Hdkfs.
Ladies' Worked Hdkfs
Ladies' Hem-stitched Hdkfs, tucked.
A large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and Pants.
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.

GENTS' HALF HOSE.

Kid Gloves, real kid, $1 25 per pair. Best in the city for that price [10 22
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

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Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Bal sidvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

9 25 Nos. 922 and 924 FINE Street.

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JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first Fall importation of

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 700 CHESNUT ST.

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HOSIERY, ETC.

NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN

SMYTHS'

STOCKING STORE.

Always on hand a good assortment of

ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY,
Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys.
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
Best quality imported.
GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER,
All sizes, and large variety.
FRENCH CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS,
Warranted best makes only.
KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED
GERMANTOWN WOOLS
In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
In stock and made to order.

All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at

M. & J. E. SMYTH'S,

[10 6 1m] Nos. 917 and 919 SPRING GARDEN Street.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Newest styles in every variety.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 1mp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT

IN AMERICA IS THE

SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,

Manufactured by

R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, where you can find a large assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Clip this out and give us a call.

9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

F. HOFFMAN, JR.,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino

UNDER-CLOTHING.

10 9 tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools, with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

AT

No. 2810 CHESNUT STREET,

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at

No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to give instruction in Singing and on the Piano. According to his own system, which heretofore has proved so successful in rendering the voice powerful and melodious, and at the same time imparting that facility to enable the accurate reading of the most difficult passages. His system for the Piano enables his pupils to execute operatic and classical music with ease, feeling, and brilliancy.

Those wishing to avail themselves of his long experience can do so by calling at his residence.

8 24 3mrp No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

WALL PAPERS.

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES

AT WHOLESALE.

40 *IN. PLAINS,*

FINE DECORATIONS,
BORDER MOULDINGS,
STAMP GILTS,
ENGLISH SATINS,
BLANKS, ETC.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

R. T. HAZZARD,

10 6 mwf3m No. 819 ARCH Street.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,

8 4 mwfrp Philadelphia.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 1 24

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street,

And No. 141 DOCK Street,

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 31

The National Capital.

The subject and the necessity of removing the national capital is being taken hold of with more zeal, particularly since it is becoming daily more and more apparent that in its present location it is literally hemmed in by a population of traitors, through whom the Union men of this country constantly stand in danger of being compelled to pass, with fixed bayonets, to reach the city of Washington. A contemporary, referring to the subject, has prepared and presented tables of the square miles and population of the three great divisions of the republic. The Eastern division includes the States looking directly to the Atlantic seaboard, which now have the capital, as it were, exclusively to themselves. The Western division embraces the States and Territories lying west of and upon the Rocky Mountains, looking directly to the Pacific seaboard. The third division embraces the great Central Valley, looking directly down the Mississippi. It is claimed that to this central division properly belongs Western Pennsylvania and portions of certain territories that lap over this side of the Rocky Mountains.

The following are the tables showing the square miles and population of each division:—

THE ATLANTIC ULTRA MONTANE U. S.

States.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Maine	31,766	628,276
New Hampshire	9,280	326,073
Vermont	9,056	315,095
Massachusetts	7,800	1,231,036
Rhode Island	1,306	174,620
Connecticut	4,674	460,147
New York	50,519	3,880,735
New Jersey	8,320	672,035
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,906,115
Delaware	2,020	112,216
Maryland	11,124	687,050
Virginia	38,352	1,250,900
North Carolina	45,000	992,622
South Carolina	33,113	703,708
Georgia	58,000	1,057,286
Florida	59,268	140,425
Alabama	50,722	964,201
District of Columbia	60	75,080
Total	463,580	16,576,943

THE PACIFIC ULTRA MONTANE U. S.

California	155,500	$70,994
New Mexico	120,000	83,516
Utah	131,320	40,273
Oregon	80,270	52,465
Washington	176,141	11,594
Nevada	45,812	6,847
Colorado	105,818	34,277
Arizona	140,000	12,000
Idaho	125,000	6,000
Total	1,102,861	320,706

THE INTRA-MONTANE UNITED STATES.

West Virginia	23,000	346,310
Ohio	39,964	2,239,500
Indiana	33,908	1,305,420
Kentucky	37,680	1,155,680
Tennessee	45,600	1,109,800
Mississippi	47,166	791,300
Louisiana	41,259	708,000
Texas	237,321	604,210
Arkansas	52,198	465,450
Missouri	67,380	1,182,010
Kansas	78,418	107,200
Iowa	55,045	674,940
Illinois	55,409	1,711,950
Wisconsin	53,924	775,880
Minnesota	81,259	173,855
Michigan	56,243	749,110
Nebraska	84,000	28,846
Dakotah	130,000	4,839
Wyoming	125,000	3,000
Indian Territory	130,000	....
Total	1,476,665	14,107,851

—We offer no comment on these figures. The reader can judge therefrom where the capital ought to be located, while we content ourselves with the reiteration of an opinion expressed some time since, that the national capital is not at present in a proper location.—*Western paper.*

Dedication of the Cornplanter Monument

This ceremony took place on Thursday last. The day being warm and beautiful, with a "cloudless sky and balmy airs," a very large concourse of people assembled at the burial-ground of Gyantwahia, the "Cornplanter." The monument erected is placed in a conspicuous part of the ground, having a base of sandstone, one and a half feet high; the sub-bases are of marble, together with the die and shaft, making eleven and a half feet of marble. The whole is surmounted by a suitable cap. Upon the north side of the monument is very beautifully engraved the name and date—

"Gyantwahia, the Cornplanter.
John Obail, alias Cornplanter,
DIED,
At Cornplanter Town, February 18, A. D. 1836,
Aged about 100 years."

Upon the west side is the following inscription:—

"Chief of the Seneca tribe, a principal Chief of the Six Nations, from the period of the Revolutionary war to the time of his death. Distinguished for talent, courage, eloquence, sobriety, and love for his tribe and race, to whose welfare he devoted his time, his energies, and his means, during a long and eventful life."

Upon the south side is the following:—

"Erected by authority of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by act passed March, A. D. 1866."

The assemblage was called to order by Hon S. P. Johnson, who made a few prefatory remarks, which were interpreted by Harrison Halftown, from the Alleghany Reservation. A prayer was offered by the Rev. W. A. Rankin, Chaplain of the day. After which a very able address was delivered by Hon. James Ross Snowden, of Philadelphia. It was full of happy and beautiful things, and interesting events in the character and life of Cornplanter, both public and private. It is useless to enumerate here, as such an interesting address will of course be given to the public in full. Then followed an address by Rev. W. A. Rankin, giving a personal history of Cornplanter's life, both in the domestic circle and as a brave warrior and chieftain. This address was all given in the Seneca language by the interpreter, after which responses were made by some of the Senecas present, which were characterized by their usual beauty of expression. Thus closed the exercises of the day. An extensive collation was prepared to refresh the weary, and it made a pleasant *finale* to the various exercises of the day. Music was discoursed from time to time by the Aboriginal Brass Band, which did great credit to the performers.

I could not but be reminded, as they played one old, familiar household air, of the "Home, sweet Home" to which Gyantwahia, the Cornplanter, passed so long ago. The warm sunlight of thirty summers and the cold sheeted snow of thirty winters have dropped upon his grave, since the spirit of Cornplanter has roamed through the vast hunting grounds above—and as often as his tribe shall visit the monument which marks his last resting-place on earth, may they be led to think of the Great Spirit of the Senecas, and the "Home, sweet Home" of Cornplanter.—*Warren Mail, Oct.* 20.

CABLE BARONETS AND KNIGHTS.

Sir Curtis Mirandar Lampson, created a baronet in England for his services in the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise, is a native of Vermont. His early life was passed in the hunting and fishing grounds of Canada and the Hudson's Bay territory. He was married in Vermont, and in 1834 went to England, where he became permanently settled, taking the oath of allegiance in 1848, and engaging in the Hudson's Bay fur trade. He was one of the earliest directors and shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and has since continued his active interest in that work. An English paper says of him:—

"Mr. Peabody nominated Sir Curtis Lampson as one of the trustees of the magnificent fund which he founded; and in conjunction with Lord Stanley and Sir Emerson Tennent, the management of that fund has been such as to realize with the most marked success the wishes and designs of its benevolent founder. The new baronet is the owner of a fine estate at Rowfant, near East Grinstead, and the old Tudor mansion, a moated grange, is preserved as an almost sacred trust. Sir Curtis has two sons, both of whom were educated at Cambridge, and who will shortly, on his retirement, succeed to the whole of his business, in which they are at present partners."

The other officers of the Cable expedition upon whom the Queen has conferred the honors of the realm are Sir Daniel Gooch, Sir Richard Atwood Glass, Sir W. Thompson, Sir C. Canning and Sir J. Anderson. Gooch is chairman of the Great Western Railroad Company in England, and a high officer among the Freemasons; Thompson is Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and the leading electrician of the Telegraph Company; Glass began life as an accountant in a mercantile house in London, and is now the head of the firm of Glass & Elliott, who made the Atlantic Cables; Canning is the engineer who superintended the laying of the cable; Anderson is the Captain of the *Great Eastern*, who was selected by Sir William Cunard to command that vessel on her different expeditions in the service of the Telegraph Company.

German Gymnasiums and Universities.

In 1865 there were in the whole of Prussia 153 gymnasiums; in Brandenburg and Saxony respectively, 24; in Silesia, 23; in Prussia (province), 21; in Westphalia, 16; in Pomerania, 13; in Posen, 8. The examination that has to be passed by all who form the gymnasium to the university, was passed in all by 1982 scholars. Of these 1982 absturients, as they are termed, 240 went to the university to study for the Protestant ministry, 383 to study for the Romish priesthood! A very significant and not a very encouraging fact.

At the Prussian universities, at the close of the summer term this year, there were altogether 562 teachers. Of these 270 were ordinary professors, 122 extraordinary, and 170 lecturers. Of the ordinary professors, 55 were Protestant theological, 25 Catholic theological; 70 law; 135 medicine; and 277 philosophical, including natural science.

—In a life of fifty years a man makes upwards of 500,000,000 respirations, drawing through his lungs nearly 170 tons weight of air, and discharging nearly 30 tons weight of carbonic acid. Alas! what blowers we are!

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortmen of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic simulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1866.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK September 3, 1866
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. (9 3 3m

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
2 22 1y Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866

$160,000	United States 5 per cent. loan 71	$85 000 00
120,000	" 6 " 81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
18,000	200 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,038,850	Par. Market value	$996,500 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	1 21,913 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55 956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 3
		$1 253 639 18

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 19m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4.018.250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA (8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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THOMAS WISTAR, M. D.,	J. B. TOWNSEND,
7 27 § Medical Examiner.	Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit or premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 12
Premiums	1,162,308 84
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1865 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
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Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 12

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.
A CHANGE OF DIET is NECESSARY.
They can be used without detention, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be use to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Can be sent to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York
And you will receive them by return of mail post paid and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND street 6 11 §

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street,
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.
The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles G. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafien, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
A. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1021 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 S. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry stree
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 124 North Second street.
Mrs. S. H. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a practising act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.
Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets
For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 29 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales, Boils, Etc.
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors. No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr KISKELIN, German physician. Dr Kiskelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,
On and after MONDAY, October 8, 1866,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7·20 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 05 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9 40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 25 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7 30 and 8·45 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·40 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 and 11 53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·50 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $62·50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Important Cabinet Conference Thereon.

Napoleon Asks Until January to Withdraw His Troops.

Our Government Demands Immediate Withdrawal.

In Case of Trouble the United States will Support Juarez.

A Large Cession of Territory to be Made to the United States.

A Thorough Enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine Decided Upon.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—The attitude of this Government towards Mexico, and the condition of affairs in that country as previously communicated to you, is fully confirmed The French Government have asked for a delay of the time for the withdrawal of the first instalment of their troops until the 1st of January, with the promise that if this time is granted it will waive the time allowed for the removal of the remaining detachments, and remove all substantially at one time. To this our Government has not assented, but insists that the withdrawal shall commence at once, and proceed as vigorously as possible. It is more than hoped that the whole body of French troops will leave Mexican soil within three months.

In view of the possibility of disturbances in the country and the anarchy arising from the numerous factions and cliques that have for so long cursed that land, our Government will be prepared to protect the recognized republican Government of Juarez, and establish it on a firm and secure footing. In consideration of these services, the cession of Lower California and the northern portions of the States of Sinaloa and Chihuahua is made to the United States. It is no part of the agreement yet made that the United States is to guarantee the claims of France against Mexico, though such a course may yet appear expedient and proper, in which case the Government of this country will not hesitate to take the responsibility.

The main point sought is to enforce the Monroe doctrine by removing European intervention from Mexican affairs, and securing to that country a stable republican form of government. The responsibility of this undertaking has been fully discussed by the Cabinet, and the decision has been unanimously arrived at that the time has come for the energetic action indicated in the proceedings above foreshadowed. These proceedings have now taken definite form and shape, and have entered so far in to prosecution as to be beyond recall.

Col. Campbell, the Minister to Mexico.

The statement printed to-day in a New York paper that Colonel Campbell, Minister by appointment to Mexico, has not received his instructions, is altogether untrue. These instructions were prepared on Saturday last, but as Colonel Campbell did not arrive in town until Sunday, they were not delivered to him until to-day. He now has them, but is doubtful if, in justice to himself, he can depart for Mexico immediately, as required by the instructions.

Colonel Campbell has been a very heavy loser by the recent floods near Cincinnati, and his own interests demand his presence there at this time. He has this evening asked the President to grant him leave to remain here long enough to fix up his personal affairs. It is understood that the President's reply is that the urgency of the case admits of no delay, and that if Colonel Campbell cannot depart at once, another Minister must be appointed in his place. At this writing it is not settled whether Campbell *goes* or not; but if he declines going, another Minister will be appointed to-morrow.—*N. Y. Times,*

ABOLITION IN SPAIN.

Royal Decree Liberating ...ng Colored Slaves —Visiting Old Spain—Sales of Colored Persons Forbidden.

The *Gazeta de Madrid* publishes the following decree:—

In conformity with the plan laid down by my Colonial Minister, and after consultation with my Council of State, I decree as follows:—

Article 1. On and after the date of publication in the *Gazeta de Madrid* of the present decree, every person of color, of whatever age or sex, who may be in a state of slavery in our possessions of Porto Rico or Cuba, shall become free on touching the soil of the peninsula, or of ... islands belonging to us, or on the adjacent ... maritime jurisdiction, arriving within their ... on without regard to the cause of their ... or presence within such territory or maritime jurisdiction. And likewise every person of color bound in slavery, accompanying his or her master or mistress, or having been sent on commission by such, who shall touch the territory of any State wherein slavery does not exist, or shall enter within the jurisdiction of such State, shall enjoy their freedom ...

Article 2. Persons of color who are slaves shall no longer be liable to the pains of imprisonment, at hard labor, in our penal colonies abroad, nor to sales, as heretofore. Slaves who may have committed crimes, and against whom sentence to hard labor may have been pronounced, together with imprisonment and its usual consequences, shall fulfil the term of their sentence in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Article 3. Should advantage be taken of the emancipation and freedom secured by the first article by persons coming to the peninsula and its adjacent isles for the purpose of avoiding judgments pronounced against them by the tribunals of Cuba and Porto Rico, where the said persons were slaves, process may be here entered against said persons for the whole or any portion of the indemnity that would have been covered by their sale at public auction in the afore-mentioned islands. But such indemnity shall never exceed the sum that such sale at auction would have realized.

Article 4. When the sale shall have for motive to recover the costs of procedure, said costs shall be declared obligatory; and in all cases the emancipated slave, on arriving in the peninsula, shall be subject, like all other free men, to the payment of damages and costs according to the terms prescribed by the laws.

Article 5. The Colonial Minister shall issue the necessary instructions for the proper enforcement of the present decree and for the establishment of prisons on a basis that will allow the proper execution of the sentences spoken of in article 2.

Done at the Palace, September 29, 1866.

Signed by the royal hand.

ALEJANDRO CASTRO, Minister of the Colonies.

The Fenian Prisoners.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 23.—Barney Williams, the comedian, who commenced an engagement here last evening, upon learning that the Fenian prisoners in Canada were in want of counsel, sent the following despatch:—

"Mr. James T. Brady, New York:—Will your professional engagements permit you to defend the Fenians in Canada? If so, start at once, and I will foot the entire bill.

"BARNEY WILLIAMS."

—The tunnel under the Alps has reached 7615 feet in length on the French side, and 11,285 on the Italian. At the present rate of progress five years will be required to complete the work.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 214

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-doors sales. B. SCOTT, Jr.

GREAT SALE OF ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED GOODS, IVORY, TABLE, AND OTHER CUTLERY.

Direct from Messrs. Joseph Deakin & Sons' Spring Street Works, Sheffield England.

On Thursday morning next,

25th inst., at 10 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a choice and beautiful assortment of

FIRST-CLASS PATENT ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED GOODS, IVORY, TABLE, AND OTHER CUTLERY, in the newest designs, consisting of entree dishes; salvers; dish covers; corner dishes; spirit and liquor sets; pickle stands; four five and six bottle castors; cake, fruit and bread baskets; kettles, with and without lamps; tea and coffee sets, raised, chased lacquered, and embossed in great variety; fish carvers; presentation services for children, goblets and cups lined with gold; toast-racks; soup, sauce, and punch ladles; sugar tongs; table, dessert and teaspoons; table and dessert forks; nut cracks; knife rests; crushers; mustard, pepper, and salt cups; candlesticks; sugar baskets; butter coolers; Epergnes; mo.asses vases; fruit dishes; and a variety of other articles.

CUTLERY.

Comprising an immense quantity of dinner and dessert knives and forks, with ivory and bone handles; carvers; pocket knives; fluted steel, etc etc.

The above stock is with confidence recommended by the auctioneer, the respectability and high standing of the manufacturers who are the consignees being a guarantee of the quality of the goods 10 22 3t

Open for examination on Wednesday, 24th inst.

SALE OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS—CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS,

On Thursday and Friday Evenings next,

25th and 26th instant, at half past 7 o'clock precisely, at Scott's Philadelphia Art Gallery, will be sold a collection of oil paintings, embracing works of merit from some of our most eminent American artists, together with a number of splendid crystal medallions.

Open for examination on Tuesday, 23d inst. 10 20 6t

FINE PROOF FRAMED ENGRAVINGS,

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,

29th, 30th, and 31st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, will be sold 225 fine framed steel engravings, chromos, colored lithographs, etc. etc., carefully selected from the great modern artists. [10 21 7t

MODERN OIL PAINTINGS

On Monday Evening,

November 5 at 7½ o'clock at Scott's Art Gallery, a valuable collection of modern oil paintings. [10 24 11t

P. ANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, 5186 No. 240 MARKET Street.

SECOND LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF GERMANTOWN FANCY KNIT GOODS, by Catalogue, on a Credit.

On Friday next,

October 26, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full assortment of most desirable styles hoods, sontags, jackets shawls, scarfs, etc. etc. 10 24 2t

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE,

THE LEASE (for three years from January 1, 1867), GOOD-WILL, STOCK AND FIXTURES of the

BLANK BOOK ARD STATIONERY STORE,

No. 29 South SIXTH Street,

SIX DOORS FROM CHESNUT,

Now doing a good business. For terms and particulars, apply on the premises. [10 24 3t4p

FOR RENT.

A VALUABLE STORE,

No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,

In the National Bank of the Republic Building.

9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS FOR RENT IN THE National Bank of the Republic Building,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.

Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets; new heater, range, gas bath, etc.; piazza on Walnut street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.

C. M. S. LESLIE, 10 20 No. 727 SANSOM Street.

WEST WALNUT STREET.—FOR SALE, at cost, one of the most elegant Brown-stone Mansions, superbly finished and frescoed. Also, part of the furniture. S. KINGSTON McCAY, 10 20 6t4p* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

WALNUT STREET PROPERTY.—FOR Sale, three Dwellings in New Row West TWENTY-FIRST Street, at 18,000 22,000 and 20,000. Also, a superior medium size H... No 1116 ARCH St 9 25 1mrp*

INIMITABLY

FINE CONFECTIONS

FOR

CHOICE PRESENTS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

MANUFACTURER,

No. 1210 MARKET Street.

10 22 mws 1t 1

INKS.—ARNOLD'S, DAVID'S, MAYNARD & Noyes's Fluids, Black, Copying, Blue, Carmine, India, and Japan, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

CANTON GINGER.

Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,

OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8146 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

BLANK AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS ON hand or made to order in the best manner, at MOSS & CO.'S, No 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

$10,000 AND $5000.—SEVERAL SUMS of these amounts to invest upon Mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER, Conveyancer, 10 23 3t* No. 51 North SIXTH Street.

CAP, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS—AN endless variety of styles and prices, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

GRAND OPENING OF

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

J. S. BORGENSKI,

No. 21 North NINTH Street,

(EAST SIDE),

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

BRIDAL WREATHS,

Feathers, Ribbons, Velvets, Etc.

This old established and well-known FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWER STORE has been altered throughout and refitted in true French style, and will open on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24,

With a magnificent assortment of Fine French Flowers, Wreaths, Leaves, Grasses Feathers, Velvets, Ribbons, Bonnet Frames, and Millinery Goods of every description and variety.

J. S. BORGENSKI,

No. 21 North NINTH Street,

10 22 mwf1m Above Market, East Side.

JUST RECEIVED,

French Opera Bonnets,

REAL NOVELTIES.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT ST.

10 1 2m rp

WEYL & ROSENHEIM, No. 726 CHESNUT Street, OPEN THIS DAY,

A splendid assortment of Felt and Silk Hats for Ladies and Children

All the newest shapes at very low prices.

Willow Ostrich, and Pheasant Plumes.

Brown, Drab, White, and Garnet Bonnet Velvets, Royal Velvets, Uncut Velvets, Gros d'Afriques, Frosted Velvets.

The same goods in every other shade of color.

Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Paris Ornaments, Fine French Flowers, French and New York Hat and Bonnet Frames, Laces, Illusions—all at the very lowest market prices—

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Country orders promptly attended to. Give us a call.

10 5 1m WEYL & ROSENHEIM, No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready 9 20 6m

BONNET OPENING.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3,

E. P. CILL & CO.,

10 1 1m NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18s

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HELEN FORD, AND MILLY, OR, THE HIDDEN CROSS.

LORING'S two books are selling rapidly to the trade as Christmas gifts to young misses. The "Evening Transcript" says of them:—"We most cordially recommend both these little volumes, not only as entertaining, but as pure and ennobling in their influence; we hope they will find their way to many a Christmas stocking, for truly deserving are they of the warmest welcome."

SOLD EVERYWHERE FOR $1·50.

LORING, 11 PUBLISHER, BOSTON.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at GEORGE FOWELL'S, No. 129 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, November 1, 1866 at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

3 barrels WHISKY, 3 barrels SINGLINGS, and 6 hogsheads MOLASSES

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property which will remain on the premises where the several lots now are, as follows, viz.:—

— COLLINS', WYOMING Street, above Fifteenth, below Shippen, 1 COPPER STILL, EMPTY HOGSHEADS, Etc.

HARRY McNICHOLS', SIXTEENTH Street below Carpenter, 1 COPPER STILL, Etc., and EIGHTEENTH and MONTROSE Streets, 1 COPPER STILL, EMPTY HOGSHEADS, Etc.

H. J. SWEENEY'S, SEVENTEENTH Street, below Carpenter, 1 COPPER STILL, PUMP, HOSE, HOGSHEADS, Etc

— DEVID'S, SEVENTEENTH Street above Washington, 2 COPPER STILLS, WORMS, HOGSHEADS, Etc

EDWARD S. GORMAN'S S. E. corner of SEVENTEENTH and CATHARINE Streets, 2 COPPER STILLS, WORMS, HOGSHEADS, Etc

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above-mentioned two days previous to the sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER, U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1866. 10 24 wfmslt

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at GEORGE FOWELL'S, No. 129 N. FRONT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, October 30, 1866, at 11 A. M., one HORSE and WAGON (two barrels WHISKY, one STILL, COPPER WORM, etc. The horse and wagon may be seen at WALTON'S Livery Stable, No. 1217 N. ELEVENTH Street, above Girard Avenue.

P. C. ELLMAKER, U. S. Marshal, Eastern Dist. ict of Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1866. [10 22 mwf9t

POCKET AND OFFICE CUTLERY, Wostenholm's, Rodgers', and other celebrated factors, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depot, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO., N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street 2 16 3m Philadelphia.

BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.

Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comforables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.

AMOS HILLBORN, No. 44 N. TENTH Street, 9 7 fmwf3mp Below Arch.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

CHARLES E. CLARK,

No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,

BEDDING AND COTTAGE FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows.

Best Quality of Spring Mattresses.

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs etc.

Fey Cushions, Feathers and Down.

Comfortables and Blankets. 9 5 wsm2m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.

PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH

PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.

PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE 8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles

On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at

L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment, 9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795

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French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

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Their superiority in quality, style, and finish is vouched for by hundreds of families in Philadelphia.

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Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.

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IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—The undersigned is regularly licensed by the United States Government to collect the Extra Bounties and has all the facilities for a speedy settlement. Call on or address GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third, 10 22 1m Philadelphia.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—THE PAYMASTER-General has ordered the prompt payment of these claims. I have all the necessary forms under the order for application, and can insure a speedy settlement. GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third street. 10 2 1mrp

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NOW OPEN,

PARIS CLOAKS.

EXCLUSIVE STYLES,

(WHICH WILL NOT BE COPIED),

IN GREAT VARIETY OF MATERIAL AND DESIGN

ALSO,

PARIS STYLE CLOAKS,

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALSO

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, ETC., FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

AND CUT IN ANY LENGTH.

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FURS OF ALL NATIONS.

RUSSIAN SABLE FURS,

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FINE DARK MINK SABLES,

ROYAL ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA,

DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,

PERSIAN LAMB,

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For Ladies, Misses, and Children.

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Six Doors below Market Street.

Finest Assortment of Cloaks in the City,

All of New Styles and the Best Workmanship.

The Largest Stock of Furs in the City,

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1866.

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CELEBRATED

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(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS,

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UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED

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THIS IMPROVED

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This Company is now fully prepared to furnish

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Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

The Company has taken great pains and invested a large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

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Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.

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The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers Ask for American Lead Pencil [10 19 fmw6m

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